REGISTERED No. 78—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,638.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Pondicherry	21
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin for Narrakal	13	„ Coconada	25
„ Alleppy	13	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	15	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	16	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Galle	17	„ False Point	28
„ Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Aug. 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Koweit	1
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Linga	7
„ Linga	24	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Bahrein	26	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	13
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	16
„ Mahomerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 80: Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 1st August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOMBAY, (1,827 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will sail on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 8 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 7 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy.................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th proximo, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, on MONDAY next, the 4th inst., at 5 P.M.

It will be proposed that the following Clause be substituted for Sections 16 and 17 of the Society's Regulations :—

"There shall be four Trustees, consisting of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer for the time being, in whom the property, moveable and immoveable, belonging to the Society, shall be vested, and who, for and on behalf of the Society, may sue and be sued.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Honorary Secretary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.

A very fine Parcel has just been imported by the Undersigned.

In Boxes of 100......Rs. 8 per Box.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

JOE HUSSEY'S CELEBRATED "COLONIAL MINSTRELS"

HAVE ARRIVED, and will give ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE in BOMBAY, previous to their intended departure on a tour round the World.

They will appear on the BOARDS of the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, on MONDAY NIGHT, the 4th of August 1873, when the following Celebrities will appear :—

JOE HUSSEY, the inimitable Comique, brother to the celebrated Frank, and formerly of the original "San Francisco Minstrels."

PETE COLLINS, formerly Bones of "Birch's Minstrels."

CLEM NEILE and ABE REYNOLDS, the renowned Vocalists

DAVE HAMILTON, MOSE MORTON, and TOMMY COLLINS, the well known Instrumentalists.

FRED MITCHELL, the Champion Jig Dancer.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to begin at 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Note.—Smoking and Domestic Music strictly prohibited.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

WANTED, SECOND CLASS PASSAGE to ENGLAND, in a SAILING VESSEL or CANAL STEAMER for THREE or FOUR DESTITUTE EUROPEANS. —For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING MATERIALS for the Byculla Schools and for the making up of the CLOTHES for Children will be received up to the 15th instant.

Full particulars may be learnt on application at the Office.

1st August 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SCRIP CERTIFICATE No 216 for TEN SHARES No. 926/935 for the term 1869-71, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES Nos. 193/198 for SIX SHARES No. 438/443 all in the name of the late RUTTONJEE EDULJEE, Insolvent, are MISSING, and holders of same are notified to communicate with the Undersigned before 31st October 1873, otherwise fresh Certificates will be issued for the Shares in question, and the originals will be considered cancelled.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th June 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ARE CLEARING OUT last Season's SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas, 1873	72	0
Ditto Handy Royal Atlas	33	0
Chambers' Encyclopædia, 10 Vols., ½ bound Russia	90	0
Maunders' Treasuries, 9 Vols., whole calf	60	0
Dore's Illustrated Bible, 2 Vols., whole bound Morocco	187	0
Hogarth's Works, 2 Vols., folio	66	0
Dickens' Works, 11 Vols., half Morocco	60	0
Dalton's Ethnology of Bengal, half Morocco	60	0
Stewart's History of Bengal, 1813	25	0
Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, 4 Vols., 4to, 1813	80	0
Fryar's Travels in India and Persia, 1672—81, calf	20	0
Fergusson's Tree and Serpent Worship	50	0
Turner's Embassy to Thibet, 1800, half calf	25	0
Tod's Rajasthan, new edition	25	0
Beddome's Ferns of Southern India	25	0
Moore's Hindu Pantheon	25	0
Coleman's Hindu Mythology	20	0
Wilk's Southern India, 3 Vols	30	0
William's Sanscrit Dictionary	59	0
Catafago's Arabic Dictionary	26	4
Johnson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary	50	0
Brandes' Dictionary of Literature, Science and Arts, 3 Vols.	40	0
Hunter's Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia	21	0
Handy Volume Shakspere, 13 Vols. in Morocco case	40	0
Fairbairn's Crests of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 Vols	26	4
Wellington Despatches, 8 Vols., half bound	100	0
Ruskins' Modern Painters, 5 Vols	100	0
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary	40	0
Woodward's Encyclopædia of Chronology	26	4
Humber's complete Treatise on Iron Bridge Construction.	72	0
Haskoll on Railway Construction, 4 Vols	72	0
Delamotte's Treatise on Water Colour Painting	40	0
Dore's London Illustrated	35	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

J. & E. ATKINSON. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

TO MESSRS.—GLASS, PLATE, WINES, &c., insured against FIRE by the MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, at 6 Annas per cent.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of the Undersigned having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the abovementioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of LIMJEE MANECKJEE and CAWASJEE MANECKJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who formerly carried on business in Bombay under the Style and Firm of MANECKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

THE FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDENDS will be payable as undernoted at 23, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd and THURSDAY the 24th day of July, instant, and on every following WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY in the month of July and August 1873, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all Claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees of the above Estates, viz. :—

On the separate Estate of Limjee Maneckjee at the rate of 5½ per cent.

On the separate Estate of Cawasjee Maneckjee at the rate of 3 per cent.

On the Joint Estate of Maneckjee Limjee and Company at the rate of ¾ per cent.

All Vouchers in the hands of Claimants must be delivered up to the Trustees on payment of the above Dividend.

A. J. MACDONALD,
H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a demand made by certain Shareholders present at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th instant that a Poll should be taken upon each of the following Resolutions passed by a show of hands at the said Meeting, viz. :—

1. "That the following Resolution, which was passed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders of the Colaba Company, Limited, be confirmed—'Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a New Company to be formed under the same name but with a more extended field of business, it is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company.'"

2. "That the Colaba Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866."

3. "That the Liquidators of the Colaba Company, Limited, when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any Shareholder dissenting under section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property."

4. "That the cost of the Mill to be erected on the Company's land be limited to the spare funds only now in the hands of the Company."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POLL will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY next, the 2nd of August, between the hours of 1 and 5 P.M., when Shareholders are requested to attend and record their votes for or against the propositions.

NOTICE is further given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING will take place at 3 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th August, at the said Office, when the result of the POLL will be declared. —Dated this Twenty-ninth day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable COUNTERFEITS of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market the Public are hereby Cautioned against PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, *Asking for the* GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN and KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

A GENTLEMAN can be comfortably ACCOMMODATED with an ENGLISH FAMILY in a well-situated BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba. Good Stabling. Apply to "Q.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"
By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

MICROSCOPES.

BINOCULAR by Crouch.

MONOCULAR, by R. and L. Beck, Collins, and Robbins.

Prices from Rs. 55 to Rs. 300.

TELESCOPES.

In leather sling cases, by Elliott and others. Prices Rs. 15, 17-8, 40, 72-8.

	Rs.	
STEREOSCOPES	26	0
NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, in box, with stand	16	0
EBONY QUADRANT, divided on Ivory, by Troughton and Simms, with Telescopes, in case, Nett	90	0
Ditto plain construction; without telescopes, Nett	58	8
BOX SEXTANT, by Elliott, divided on Silver with Telescope, &c., in solid leather sling case	85	0
SUN DIALS, in pocket leather case, by Elliott, divided on Silver, with vernier, and compass, 2½ inch Rs. 50; 3 inch	60	0
Ditto brass, 2½ inch	45	0

INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF AMERICAN TOBACCO,

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb.	3	8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	„	2	8
CAVENDISH	„	1	8

NOTICE.

Purchasers of STICK TOBACCO can have the same cut up if required, FREE OF CHARGE.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO,

BIRD'S EYE;—CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE, LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES, OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

TABLE LINEN,

COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES,

15 by 21 inches.	19 by 25 inches.
18 by 24 „	22 by 28 „
16 by 22 „	22 by 32 „
16 by 24 „	20 by 30 „

J. NEUBERG.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST

CONSTRUCTED and arranged expressly in accordance with the work entitled "MEDICAL HINTS for the DISTRICTS"; with Leather Cover and Straps. Measures 13½ by 7½ by 6 inches. This Chest is well-adapted for Collectors and others in district life. It is the most compact and comprehensive the Undersigned have yet constructed.

WITHOUT COVER, Rs. 75; WITH COVER, Rs. 85.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD BALLS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. have just received a Consignment of the above, which are offered at the following prices :—

Set of 3 Balls, 2⅛"	Rs.	22
„ of 3 Balls, 2 3/16"	„	27
„ of 16 Pyramid Balls, full size	„	112
„ of 9 Pool „ „	„	72

The above are of the best quality, and made of AFRICAN IVORY.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY FOR *CASH PAYMENTS.*

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
2 and 3, HUMMUM STREET.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, either afloat or ashore, willing to go up-country, and can produce good Testimonials. Address "W.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER for the Sattara District. Salary Rs. 500, and Travelling Allowance Rs. 5 per diem when in the Districts. Applicants having a knowledge of Marathee would be preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st September next.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President,
District Local Fund Committee, Sattara.

NOTICES.

TAYLOR & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER, LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	„ 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	„ 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co. :—

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
SHERRY.		
Class 2—A pale dry Wine	17	4
Do. 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20	4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24	12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	25	4
BUCELLAS.		
A delicate and light Wine	15	8
MARSALA.		
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13	4
MADEIRA.		
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27	0
PORT.		
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13	4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17	8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21	8
CHAMPAGNE.		
Half Pints	13	8
STILL HOCK.		
Fine light Hock, Pints 2 dozen	15	0
Extra quality, Pints 2 dozen	19	0
STILL MOSELLE.		
Extra quality	17	4
CLARET.		
Dinner Wine	14	8
After-Dinner Wine	20	12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26	4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16	8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, 22-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.		
BURGUNDY.		
Sparkling Red	28	0
TENT.		
First Quality	25	8
SAUTERNES.		
A pure wholesome Wine	14	8
GINGER WINE.		
Payne & Co.'s	11	12
GIN.		
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured, fully matured in wood before bottling	14	8
Dry	13	12
Old Tom, Cream of the Valley	12	0
WHISKEY.		
Finest Scotch	13	8
Do. Irish	16	0
BITTERS.		
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12	12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GERMAN WINES from Diehl Bros. & Co., Mayence-on-Rhine in one Dozen Cases.

Niersteiner	Rs. 24	per dozen.
Liebfraumilch	„ 28	„
Johannisberger	„ 34	„
Steinberger	„ 45	„
Sparkling Hock	„ 35	„
Sparkling Moselle	„ 35	„

STYRIAN WINES from Kleinoscheg Bros. Graz.

Muscatel Styrian

Champagne in 1 doz. cases	„ 32	per dozen.
„ „ 1 „	„ 30	„
„ Pints „ 2 „	„ 16	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT ...Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz.	qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„
Steinwein	„ 20	„	„
Rudesheimer	„ 24	„	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„	„
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 30	„	„

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz.	qts.
Chateau Lamotte	„ 10	„	„
Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„	„

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	„ 12	„	„

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	Rs. 12	per doz.	qts.
Brachetto	„ 12	„	„
Barolo	„ 12	„	„
Nebiolo	„ 12	„	„

BRANDIES.

Triooche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16	per doz.	qts.
Ditto 1865	„ 17	„	„
G. Martineau	„ 18	„	„
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18	„	„
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 18	„	„

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 31st July 1873.

Exchange on London has remained, with very slight alterations, at our quotations.

Government Securities are a little weaker, but there has not been any transaction of any amount calling for special mention.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 10 13/16d. to 1s. 10 27/32d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 1015/16d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 10 9/16d. to 19/32d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 11,11/16d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		99¾ to 99 11/16d.
Do.	demand	100 3/
On Madras, 30 days' sight		99¾
Do.	demand	99¾
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight,		226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¾
Four & half per cent.	106¾
Four per cent.	104¾ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	109¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¾
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years do. do.	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	
New French Loan instalment paper of 1873	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand				4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'		5½ „
Do.	do.	over 3	do.	6½ „
Do.	on Merchandise			7½ „
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'		6½ „
Do.	do.	over 3	do.	6½ „
Do.	do.			7½ „
Bank Bills				6½ „
Mercantile Paper				6½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

Thursday Evening.

Rates by sail are maintained at £2-7-6 for Liverpool. By steamer they are active at £2 10-0 to £2-12 6. The mail steamer of 15th August obtained a large quantity of cotton for Havre at £3-0-0 and £2-17-6 for Liverpool.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

Thursday Afternoon.

Market declining for Dhurumsey Spinning shares. Colaba and Bank of Bombay closed steady. Press shares unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	805
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	277½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	50	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	28½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
—	£20	218-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109-1-2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	
LAND COMPANIES.					
6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1 520
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	865
1,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,475
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,175
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,650
760	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,600	1,000	all	140p.	Manockji Petit's	1,290
900	1,000	a	40 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,350
610	2,500	400	216p.	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,360
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
35	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
80	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	720
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	5 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	..	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	1½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	191	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Notwithstanding the rise at home in the raw material the market here continues very dull, and prices remain barely maintained. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 14 0
1,000 „ „ „	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	„ 4 10 0
1,800 „ Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs	„ 2 2 3
1,800 pairs Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	„ 1 11 6

COTTON.

Owing to the advancing tendency of the Home Market, the holders have become exceedingly firm, and prices have again advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There is almost no disposition on the part of sellers to sell at our quotations, and consequently the business doing is quite of a retail character. The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 195 to 198
Akote	at „ 203 to 204
Broach, M. G	at „ 208 to 220
Hingunghaut	at „ 218 to 220
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at „ 194 to 197
Sawginned	at „ 200
Compta and Vingorla	at „ 183 to 185

The following purchase has taken place yesterday:—

50 candies Veerumgaum ... at Rs. 188.

YARNS.

600 lbs. Mule No. 70's ... at 15 3/16 as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Orissa (s)	Fentiman	Suez, July 19.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachee.

The steamer Arabia, Coboara, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 16 Bivouac, ss, Beach, from Kurrachee.
16 Malwa, ss, Hyde, from Suez with Mail.
17 Russia, ss, Kasy, from Hankow.
17 John Tennant, ss, De Steiger, from Calcutta.
17 Dido, ss, Bellovich, from Trieste.
17 Trafalgar, ss, Watson, from London.
18 Amazon, ss, Champenow, from Marseilles.
19 Holme Park, ss, Bercham, from Batavia.
19 Cella, ss, Harris, from Bombay.
21 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Bombay, with Mail.
21 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Foochow.
21 Peshawur, ss, White, from Calcutta, with Mail.
21 Atalanta, Mathews, put back.
21 Lorne, ss, Butcher, from Liverpool.
23 Emeu, ss, Gelie, from Hankow.
23 Azalea, ss, Davison, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 16 Tribune, ship, Bayfield, to Rangoon.
17 Menzaleh, ss, Oxley, to Rotterdam.
17 Bivouac, ss, Beach, to Genoa.
17 Malwa, ss, Hyde, to Bombay.
17 Russia, ss, Kasy, to Odessa.
18 John Tennant, ss, De Steiger, to London.
18 Dido, ss, Bellovich, to Bombay.
18 Trafalgar, ss, Watson, to Bombay.
18 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, to Zanzibar.
18 Amazon, ss, Champenow, to China.
18 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, to Perim.
20 Cella, ss, Harris, to Liverpool.
21 Dupleix, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
21 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
21 Peshawur, ss, White, to Suez.
21 Lorne, ss, Butcher, to Calcutta.
22 Prins Hendrick, ss, Oarts, to Batavia.
23 Behar, ss, Dundas to Suez.
23 Benefactress, ship, Gibbs, to Amhurst.
23 Emeu, ss, Gelie, to London.
23 Azalea, ss, Davison, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 26 Howden, ship, Ditchburn, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon.
30 Oliver Cromwell, ship, Williamson, from Cardiff.
July 7 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Newcastle, bound to Amhurst.
8 Wimbledon, ship, Chrieste, from Cardiff.
8 Jane Rowland, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff, bound to Mauritius.
15 Challenge, ship, McBride, from Cardiff.
19 Holme Park, ss, Bercham, from Batavia, bound to Amsterdam.
21 Atalanta, ss, Mathews, put back bound to Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—31st July.

From London.

Cospatrick, 17 cases brandy, P S Khuregat.
Petersburg, s, 50 cases brandy, P S Khuregat.

From Genoa.

Persia, s, 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Bardigalla, 15 hogsheads brandy, Eduljee Maneckjee Setna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31st July.

For Liverpool.

William Woodbury, 200 cwts coir ropes, Madhowjee Govindjee.
Sir Charles Napier, 19 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton, R L King and Co.
Dido, s, 45 bales cotton, Jewrraj Runchord; 1 bale cotton, Visram Jadowjee; 29 bales wool, Teka Ebjee; 80 bales cotton, Khutow Natha; ... bales cotton, Manocklall Choonilall.

For London.

Sunda, s, 174 piecese teeth, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 10 bales silk, P and O S N Co; 142 piecese teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Hongkong.

Bombay, s, 74 pieces teeth, Ebram Noordine and Co; 300 cwts sandle wood, Jairazhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—July 30.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad

July 31.

Bovil, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to join, from England.
Woods, Colonel, 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 31.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Secundrabad
Woods, Colonel, 8th Hussars, to join, to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 31.)

Revenue Department.

H E in Council is pleased to appoint all Cant Mags to be Dy Collrs for the purpose of enforcing penalties for the breach of the Abkari Laws and Regulations.

Mr Merjeebhoy Bapooji Viccaji, second class Asst Commr of Customs and Opium, is allowed a further extension of one month's leave from the 13th inst, on medical certificate.

Mr J McLeod Campbell, CS, to be Consr of Forests in Sind.

Mr T S Hamilton to act as second Asst Collr of Tanna.

Mr F Birkbeck, CS, to be Dy Consr of Forests of the second grade, Tanna.

Mr J B Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 25th Aug 1873.

Mr H R Cooke, acting second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from or after the 1st prox.

Mr W G Betham, Offg Asst Consr of Forests, third grade, Belgaum, has passed an examination in Marathi, according to the standard laid down for Junior Civilians.

Mr H A Acworth, CS, was allowed subsidiary leave from 2nd to 8th inst.

Mr H R Cooke, to be Asst to the Collr of Nassick.

Mr F S P Lely to act as second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad till Mr Grant's return, or until further orders.

Judicial Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to declare the Juvenile Prison at Shikarpore to be a Reformatory within the meaning of Sec 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Judge of the District of Tanna has granted Rao Saheb Ramjee Santajee, second class, second grade, Sub Judge at Bassein and Dahanoo, leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month, from the 21st inst.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued Sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Districts placed after their names:—

Mr Achratlal Govindlal Javeri, Surat, Mr Wasudev Dhondey Kelkar and Mr Babu Moreshwar Halbe, Khandesh, Mr Laxuman Keshav Mahajani, Tanna, Mr Vishnu Ghanasham, Vakil, High Court, Belgaum and Mr Dorabji Temulji Kapadia, Vakil, High Court, Surat.

Under the provisions of Sec 19 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1865, Mr Wamonrao Narayen, Head Carkoon to the Chief of Vinchoor, is appointed Supt of the recently established Subordinate Jail at Vinchoor.

Under Sec 38 of the same Act, the following persons are appointed visitors of the aforesaid Subordinate Jail:—

1 The Collr and Mag of Nassick.
2 Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor Raghoonathrao Vithal Winchurkur, C S I.
3 The Dist Supt of Police, Nassick.
4 The Asst Collr of Nassick in charge of the Niphar Talooka.
5 Mr Pandurung Bhasker Pandit.
6 Mr Wassoodeo Trimbuk Vakeel.

Rao Sheb Naro Mahadeo Thosur to be second class, second grade, Sub Judge at Mahad, in the Tanna Dist, vice Rao Saheb Moro Janardan, pensioned.

Mr H Scannell, Ag Supt of Police, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from 1st Aug next, or any date during that month from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Prescott, acting first class Inspr of Police at Nassick, officiated as Supt of Police at Nassick from the 2nd to the 16th June 1873.

Mr A Keyser, second Asst Collr and first class Mag, Sholapore, was in charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Sholapore, from 4th to 13th June 1873, both days inclusive.

Messrs G Ayerst and C B Izon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 18th inst, before office hours.

Messrs W H Crowe and G Ayerst respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asstt Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 19th inst. after office hours.

Under Act XIII of 1859, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers to exercise the powers vested in a Mag of Police by the said Act:—

Mr W A Foxton, first class Mag, Shikarpore, Mr J B Reid, first class Mag, Kurrachee, Mr W S Forman, first class Mag, Shikarpore, and Mr R Giles, first class Mag, Shikarpore.

The Hon the Gov in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act IX of 1860 to the Province of Sind.

Messrs Foxton, Reid, Forman, and Giles are also invested with powers under Act IX of 1860 in their respective districts.

The appointment of Mr S H Phillpotts as Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpore continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Hyderabad, notified at page 548 of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 26th June 1873, is to have effect from the 3rd idem, the day on which Mr G M Macpherson vacated the first-mentioned appointment.

Mr G Ayerst, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 2nd Aug next.

Mr W H Crowe to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, during the absence of Mr Ayerst on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr E Brskng, Asst Collr and first class Mag, Khandesh, has been in charge of the office of Railway Mag, Bhosawal, from 28th June 1873.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for three months to Mr Sokar Bapuji, Guzerati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice, to effect from the 1st inst, and until further orders:—

Mr Muncherjee Bomanjee, Guzerathi and Marathi Translator and Interpreter on the Appellate Side of the High Court, to act for Mr Sokar Bapuji.

Mr Bal Bapu to act for Mr Muncherji Bomanji.

The Hon the Govr in Council is also pleased to confirm the following appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice, consequent on Mr Jamsetji Rustomji, Asst Marathi Translator and Interpreter on the Original Side of the High Court, having been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month, vide *Government Gazette* of the 17th inst:—

Mr Nanabhoy Babalji Kuki to act for Mr Jamsetji Rustomji during his absence, or until further orders.

Azum Venayek Bawajee Khelkur, Head Karkoon of Talooka, Chiplun, in the District of Ratnagherry, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class.

Military Department.

G O No 510, dated 15th July 1873, is cancelled.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Lt-Col S C Law, S C, by G O No 294, dated 17th April 1872, is extended to the 29th May 1873.

The services of Lt J E Gibbs, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment under the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Lt F N Chalmers, Ben S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to their duty:—

Lt-Col J Harpur, Col W Aitken, R E, and Lt W Osborne, R E.

Capt J Barras, S C, performed the duties of the Ex Commt Officer at Aden, from the 4th June to the 3rd July 1873.

Col J Worgan, R A, is confirmed in the appointment of Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines from the 26th July 1873, the date on which the tenure of office of Col W D Aitken, R A, expired.

With reference to G O No 533 of this date, the services of Col W D Aitken, R A., are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Private Dhrumnac Gojenac, of the 21st Regt N I, to be pensioned at Rs (4) four per mensem, payable at Dapoolie.

Private Narrayenrao Powar, of 19th Regt N I, to be discharged with a gratuity of (3) three months' pay.

Marine Department.

The following arrangement are sanctioned:—

Mr E Toole, Draught-man, and William Jones, Qr-Mr, of H M's Surveying Schooner Constance, returning to the Presidency on medical certificate from Bahrein, were provided, the former with a second class passage and the latter a deck passage, messing, &c., on board the B I S N C's steamer Punjaub, from the 1st June 1873.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr Shaik Cassim, Apothy of the Dockyard to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the Qunguntar, as a temporary arrangement, from the 28th June 1873, vice Asst Apothy Huntey, relieved and transfered to the Medl Dept.

General Department.

Dr Patrick Murphy is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surg of Kotri, in Sind.

Messrs F L Goldsmid and F W Marriott have passed the examination in Marathi, according to the standard laid down in the G O by the Govt of India, No 734, dated the 7th Sept 1864.

Surg-Major H Atkins held charge of the office of the Supt of Vaccination, Western Circle, from the 4th to the 9th inst, both days inclusive.

Mr G Lambert, Asst Surveyor, No 2 Topographical Survey Party, has passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

Financial Department.

Mr W M Salmon, CS, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India, an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Mr N B Boyts Dy Supt, Revenue Survey, Guzerat, has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Ecclesiastical Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint C Owen, Esq, to be a Member of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery vice Mr A DeGa, deceased.

Revenue and Police Commissioners—Northern Division.

Messrs M C Entee and G Druitt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzoor Dy Collr and Mag, first class, Khandeish, in the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Azum Merwanji Shapurji is appointed a member of the Municipality of Uran, in Tanna, vice Azum Narsi Zenashet, resigned.

The following appointments are made:—

Rao Saheb Kasinath Mahadeo Thatte, first grade Mamlutdar of Neriad, in Kaira, is appointed first grade Mamlutdar of Bhosawal, vice Rao Saheb Bulwantrao Raoji, retired.

Rao Saheb Jivanram Ganpatram, second grade Mamlutdar of Jalalpore, in Surat, is appointed first grade Mamlutdar of Neriad.

Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Premshankar, third grade Mamlutdar of Chikle, in Surat, is appointed second grade Mamlutdar of Jalalpore.

Rao Saheb Khimchand Mithalal, fourth grade Mamlutdar of Parantej, in Ahmedabad, is appointed third grade Mamlutdar of Chiklee.

Rao Saheb Aari Bulwunt, third grade Mamlutdar of Shahada, in Khandeish, is appointed second grade Mamlutdar of Nussera, bad, in the same district, vice Rao Saheb Vishnu Hari, retired.

Rao Saheb Balaji Wamon, fourth grade Mamlutdar of Rohe, in Colaba, is appointed third grade Mamlutdar of Shahada.

Azum Shridhar Gondu is appointed probationary fourth grade Mamlutdar of Rohe.

Rao Saheb Vinayek Wasudev, fourth grade Mamlutdar, is transferred from Karjut, in Tanna, to Chopra.

Rao Saheb Shripat Pandurang, fourth grade Mamlutdar of Chopra, in Khandesh, is transferred to Karjat.

Southern Division.

Anandrao bin Dinkarrao Thorat, Inamdar of Virgaum, is appointed a member of the Ankola Talooka Local Fund Committee, in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, vice Narao Anandrao Sant, deceased.

Conservator of Forests—Southern Division.

Mr R B Oliphant, Asst Consr of Forests, Dharwar, joined from the privilege leave given him in page 572 of the *Government Gazette*, No 27, dated 3rd July 1873, and received over charge of his office and duties on the same date, viz., 21st July 1873, after office hours.

Mr J L Laird, transferred from the Punjab to the Bombay Presidency, and posted to Belgaum, assumed charge of his duties as second grade Asst Consr of Forests, Belgaum, on the 14th inst, before office hours.

Customs Department.

The following Custom House employés have passed the Deptal Examination which was held at the Bombay Custom House on the 24th inst; their names have been arranged in the order of merit:—

1. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji, 2 Wishwanath Ram Poy, 3 A.F. De Mello, 4. Naryen Janardun.

Indian Medical Department.

J F Keith, Civil Surg, Shikarpore is allowed privilege leave for three months from date of departure.

Asst Apothy J Huntly, No 126, is appointed to the Telegraph Station at Gwadur, vice Asst Apothy D de Souza, No 100, who is placed on General Duty, Sind Division.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 26.)

Home Department.

Mr H F Evans, B A, of the Ben Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

The undermentioned Covenantal Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave on medical certificate, for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr R Porch, three months, and Mr F Henry six months.

The undermentioned officers in British Burmah have passed the examination prescribed for Junior Officers of that Commission:—

1st Branch.—Burmese Language.
Mr S F A Smith, B A, Asst Commsr, 1st grade.
2nd Branch.—Law Lower Standard.
Lt B A N Parrott, Offg Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, with credit,
3rd Branch.—Revenue—Lower standard.
Lt B A N Parrott, Offg Asst Commsr 2nd grade.

Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Capt E W Smurlls, Benl S C, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, with effect from the 6th July 1873.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Flugge as Acting Consul at Bombay, for Belgium.

Subject to the confirmation of H M s Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr G H Rolph as Vice-Consul at Aden, for Italy

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Louis Kuhn as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bombay.

With reference to Notification No 596 P, of the 28th March last, H E the Viceroy and Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment from the 2nd inst, of Mr Johann Schroder as Acting Consul at Calcutta for the German Empire.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M Rodolphe Ziegler as Consul at Bassein for the German Empire.

Capt A J Bannerman, late Offg Second in Command of the 2nd Reg, Central India Horse, assumed charge of the office of Political Asst at Goona from Maj C Martin, on the afternoon of the 4th April 1873, and performed the duties of that office from that date to the 10th May 1873

With reference to G G O., No 1218 G, dated 13th ultimo, Capt H M Buller, Offg Second in Command of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Political Asst at Goona.

Capt Buller received charge of the office of Political Asst at Goona from Capt A J Bannerman, on the afternoon of the 10th May 1873.

Financial Department.

Privilege leave for three months, beginning on the 4th Augt 1873, is granted to Mr Anthony, Deputy Acct Genl, North-Western Provinces.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr K. Tayler, Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr Fitzgerald, Offg Depy Comptroller General.

Mr T W Bis..., Offg Depy Acct Genl, Bengal, returned to duty from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 15th July.

Mr C R Kiernander, Asst Acct Genl, North-Western Provinces, returned to duty from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 10th July.

From the 10th July 1873, Mr R W Mathews ceased to officiate in class III, and Mr F DeH Larpent in class IV of the Financial Department. From the 16th idem Mr E Rule ceased to officiate to class II, Mr J Taylor in class III, Mr T H Biggs in Class IV, and Mr F C Barness in Class V of the Financial Department.

Mr T H Biggs, Offg Asst to the Acct Genl, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Comptroller General.

Military Department.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt G C Bird, 3rd Squad officer, to be Second in Command and Squad Officer, vice Major E P W Ripley, deceased,— but to continue to officiate Comdt, during the absence on general leave of Capt C S Maclean, or until further orders.

Capt H Wylie, Offg 3rd Squad Officer, 4th Punjab Cav, to be 3rd Squad Officer, vice Capt G C Bird.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the dates specified:—

Lt-Col Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, Ben S C, 8th July 1873

Lt-Col John Edward Cracroft, Ben S C; Edmund Tyrwhitt Ben S C; and Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, Ben S C,—10th July 1873.

The services of 2nd class Asst Apothy N Daniell, of the Sub Med Dept, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Supy Surg-Maj Robert Lidderdale, M D, of the Med Dept, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lt Edward Chetwood Hamilton, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 7th Regt of N I,—for eighteen months.

Lt-Col William Lowndes Randall, of the Ben Infy, Agent to the Govr-Genl with the Ex-King of Oude, and Supt of Political Pensions, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, with effect from the 9th Sept 1873.

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lt-Genl Archibald Spiers Logan, Mad Infy, on the 10th May 1873.

Maj-Genl Hubert Marshall, Mad Infy, to be Lt Genl. Dated 11th May 1873.

The services of Lt R C Hart, of the R Eng (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the P W Dept.

Public Works Department.

Mr G H R Deverell, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted four months' leave, on medical certificate.

Mr W J Brewer is appointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 1st grade, on probation, and posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr J C Coxe Temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the P W Dept in that grade.

Mr T Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, with effect from 31st July 1873.

Mr R G Macdonald resumed charge of the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Account from Mr F Moore, on the forenoon of the 10th July 1873.

The following officers attached to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway passed the examination in the native language according to the Departmental standard on the dates specified:—

Mr P J Bruff, Ex Engr, 4th grade,—7th March 1873.
Lt J S Nichylson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade,—20th Jan. 1873.
Mr H Vacher, Asst Engr, 1st grade,— 4th Jan 1873.
Lt R Gardiner, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade,—3rd May 1873.

Telegraph Department.

Mr F T B Daniell, Supt, 3rd grade, officiated in the higher grade of Supt, vice Capt Pierson, from the 12th Oct 1871 to the 11th Sept 1872.

Mr E Hoeltzer Asst Supt, 1st grade, officiated as Supt, vice Daniell, from the 12th Oct 1871 to the 11th Sept 1872

Capt G F Chambers officiated as Senior Supt, vice Capt Pierson, from the 12th Sept 1872 to the 18th Feb 1873.

Mr F T B Daniell to officiate as senior Supt, vice Capt Pierson, from the 19th Feb 1873 until further orders

Mr J R Preece, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Supt vice Daniell, from the 19th Feby 1873 until relieved by Mr E J D Walker.

Mr C J Windle, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, has been permitted by H M's Secretary of State to resign his appointment, with effect from 11th June 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KILLEN—July 31st, at Bombay, the wife of James J. Killen Inspector, Bombay City Police, of a son.
SADANUNDJEE—July 30th, at Old Sonapoor Lane, the wife of Mr. Sadanundjee Trimbuckjee Kale, of a daughter.
NOLKE—The wife of O. Nolke, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEDDIE—July 24th, at Jehanabad, the wife of Major James Keddie, Esq., of son.
MacFARLAN—July 27th, at Umballa, the wife of Major D. MacFarlan, R. H. A., of a daughter.
WILLIAM—July 22nd, at Ralston, Mussoorie, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, C. S., of a son,

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1873.

The very great delay which has occurred in the trip of the Behar between this and Aden is one of those evils from which we hope some good will result. She left Bombay harbour on the evening of the 4th July and reached Aden on the 21st of the month, occupying seventeen days in the voyage. The average rate of progress was thus 4½ knots per hour. When the incapacity of the engines to perform their duties was first discovered, it will be seen from our correspondent's letter, published in another column, that the vessel was put under sail for many hours, while the engineers were trying to remedy the mishap; but for a vessel to be under canvas in a head wind is for her simply to make lee way, and to mean that so many hours have been thrown away during the trip. But this small delay while under canvas is not to be compared with the unprecedented aggregate delay of the whole voyage. It is difficult to realize this point without, at the same time, feeling considerable indignation at the sort of management of the mail service which could have permitted a vessel in the condition of the Behar to leave the harbour. There need be no strong writing to carry conviction to the minds of the public that in this case there has been the grossest disregard to their engagements, both expressed and implied, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Every one knows well enough, that the large numbers of passengers who prefer to go by this line, when there are two others competing the want of fastness in which is compensated for by a great reduction of fare, base their preference upon the punctuality with which the mail carriers under contract with the State are compelled to run. It is not many weeks since a very serious charge was made in a letter, in the columns of one of our contemporaries, against the unwholesome and inconvenient accommodation afforded to the second class passengers by the P. and O. steamers. The description was of a nature utterly prohibitory of any respectable person ever going second class by the P. and O.; yet we see mail after mail carrying its tale of grumbling and suffering second class passengers; and why is this if it were not for the certainty that the vessels must be punctual? People who run home cannot afford to waste their time (made precious from circumstances that all expatriated Englishmen will comprehend), and they would rather endure almost revolting discomforts to make sure of the dates of their arrival and departure. Our correspondent points out that he himself left in the Behar on three months' privilege leave of absence, and after paying the enormous charges of the Company, expressly to secure the benefit of every hour of that brief run to the old country, he now finds himself completely upset in his arrangements and a loser by a great deal more than can be estimated in money.

But the failure in the mail contract with the State is outrageous. The distance between Bombay and Aden is to be compassed in ten days according to the contract time in the S. W. Monsoon, being three days and six hours in addition to the time stipulated in the fair season. The excessive delay of the Behar, however, sets at naught all saving clauses in the mail service contract, and the question appears to arise very seriously, whether or not the Government should now interfere and make the P. and O. Company suffer a penalty so as to compel it to realize the full extent of its responsibilities in exchange for the princely monopoly that it enjoys. We believe that Mr. Hogg, of the Post Office Department, who was one of the unhappy passengers in the Behar, has expressed the very strongest sense of dissatisfaction that so little forethought should have been exercised by the P. and O. in sending the mails in such a wretched vessel as that. The Behar could go no further than Aden, where she was detained for repairs, and the mails and passengers were transferred to the Peshawur, but we hear it said that Mr. Hogg himself refused to proceed further in the P. & O. steamer, and proceeded on his voyage in one of the China tea clippers, at the same time telegraphing his sentiments on the subject to the Directors. As far as Captain Henry is concerned, we are not willing to think that he is unequal to the apprehension of the necessity of putting the Government mails and time-bound passengers on board of sea-worthy vessels. But a grave responsibility does certainly attach to him that he did not get the Behar *thoroughly* examined and tested in Bombay before she left. That is to say, she came in with cargo from Suez, with her machinery in disorder, and was repaired here, but her repairs were not tested until the very day she left with the mails on 4th July. Her engines are old-fashioned, and she is altogether of a type which will cost more to the Company in money and prestige than its China service in the tea season will ever repay. On Captain Henry, moreover, rests the responsibility of not representing to his Directors, in adequately strong terms, the claims of the service in these waters. He knows full well that the steamers at present put upon the Bombay and Aden line, which have especially to encounter the heavy work of the south-west monsoons, are merely "old tubs," and are wholly unreliable, *e. g.* the Behar; and the Sunda which leaves to-day is scarcely any better; while the Orissa is a bye-word for being a slow boat. For us in Bombay, it is too far to look to the Directors at home for explanation, or aid, and Captain Henry must make up his mind either to convince his Directors that their steamers on these waters are a *fiasco* and obtain better vessels; or to take upon himself the odium of being considered as a party to such a disgraceful state of things as the present, and we would personally be sorry for this.

There is one thing more which we would remark as connected with the exceedingly bad way in which the P. and O. service between Bombay and Aden is performed, and that is that the vessels by this Company are frequently beaten by the Canal boats. We should think the Directors must soon perceive even the economic wisdom of delaying no longer to overhaul their entire fleet thoroughly, and eliminate from it all those vessels which are now surely bringing the prestige of the Company into disrepute.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 30th July.

The Commons last night rejected a motion censuring the Post Office Treasury for misappropriation of telegraph balances, but adopted an amendment, with the assent of Government, regretting the unauthorized employment of these balances and declaring it to be the duty of Government to prevent a recurrence.

Mr. Lowe announced his intention of giving fullest effect to the recommendations of the Zanzibar mail committee.

There is an outbreak of Asiatic cholera in the east end of London.

Mr. James FitzJames Stephen, Q. C., has been appointed successor to Sir Charles Jessel.

Hawaii intends concluding a reciprocity treaty with America, ceding Pearl River Harbour.

Latest advices from the Gold Coast, dated 3rd instant, state that there has been no further fighting with the Ashantees.

PARIS, 30th July.

The Assembly after voting the commercial treaty with England has adjourned till November. Marshal Macmahon's message, read before the closing sitting, announces that he will be answerable for the maintenance of order. The Marshal eulogises the Assembly and deprecates manifestations on the occasion of evacuation of French territory by the Germans: he declares that peace is the first necessity for France.

MADRID, 29th July.

The Republican troops have captured the principal strategical positions round Seville. An insurgent squadron of five gunboats has landed troops at Almeria. The Government is negotiating with the insurgents at Valentia.

MADRID, 30th July.

The insurgents at Carthagena have formed a Ministry. The Carlists have relinquished the blockade of Bilbao.

ADEN, 30th July.

The s.s. Deccan with outward mails left for Bombay this evening at 8 P M.

LONDON, 30th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong. Surats steady, and the London Cotton Market closed firm.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

In the Manchester Market to day there has been a hardening tendency.

The sum of £90,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s.s. Cathay passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound, from Bombay, on the 28th inst.

All Cantonment Magistrates are to be appointed also Deputy Collectors, for the purpose of enforcing penalties for the breach of Abkaree laws.

A writer from Nagpoor states that he has heard there are to be no more examinations in the signalling branch of the Telegraph Department. This is a matter which formed the object of a memorial to the Government of India some time since.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, complaining of the injustice of excluding Mr. Cowan from practising as a pleader, positively asserts that there now are in a certain province men practising as pleaders who have, like Mr. Cowan, been dismissed from Government employment.

Mr. Justice Bayley intended to have proceeded home on three months' leave in October next. The learned judge has, however, changed his intention since receiving news yesterday of the illness of one of his children, who are being educated at home, and leaves Bombay, we hear, by the mail steamer of Friday next.

Vaccination has been established in Oudh five years, but still encounters a degree of opposition remarkable even for India. Nothing whatever is contributed from private sources toward keeping up the staff of vaccinators. The cost to the administration of each operation, during last year, was actually no less than eight annas.

We mentioned, not long ago, that the Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces had been requested to submit reports on the different indigenous fibres suitable for paper-making We now learn that they have been provided by the Secretary to Government in the Agricultural Department with lists of the fibres upon which they are to report.

We are glad to receive intelligence regarding the s.s. Atalanta and the s.s. Cella, about the safety of which there were doubts. The Atalanta put back: she left Aden on the 14th instant, and put back on the 21st with her boilers out of order, and will probably be detained at Aden a fortnight. The Cella is reported to have arrived at Aden on the 19th after a 22 days' passage from Bombay.

Abundance of coal has recently been found in Sarawak. In addition to the deposits found at Silantek, for the working of which a company is forming, large seams of excellent coal have been found in other districts, some of which are said to equal the best English coal and to be easily workable. Should this prove to be the case, the little territory of Sarawak will be likely soon to assume an important position in relation to commerce in the East.

We are informed that a Parsee gentleman in good position, and member of a wellknown family, is shortly to figure in the Police Court, charged with cheating, fraud, and criminal breach of trust. Unless the matter is hushed up privately, and negociations have been going on for the purpose, this case is likely to enliven the next Sessions, and thus the Parsees will have the credit of contributing interest to three consecutive Sessions.

The authorities at Simla have relaxed the rules regarding the use of uniforms. Except when waiting on the Viceroy for a personal interview or, at a public entertainment, officers visiting at Government House are not required to wear uniform. Undress uniform and swords are to be worn by officers attending the Commander-in-Chief on official matters, but when dining with His Excellency, or at entertainments given by His Excellency, mess-jackets or evening dress may be worn at the option of the wearer.

The financial results of last year's forest administration in Sind are good, the receipts having exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 92,720, while the stock of wood in hand has increased. The loss from erosion and fires has been great. The fires are attributed to cattle-grazing and cultivation being permitted in the forests. The Conservator's report is, in the opinion of Government, satisfactory, and shows that the improved administration instituted by Dr. Schlich has not been allowed to fall off since that officer's departure.

The Translator's Department of the High Court of Calcutta, Appellate Side, has undergone a thorough revision. Loud complaints had from time to time been made regarding the incorrectness of the translations submitted in the appeal suits to the Privy Council, and reforms had from time to time been introduced by different Chief Justices, but without success. At last it came to light that the work was distributed to a number of persons, who were perfectly incompetent to translate, and many of whom used to get it done by privately employing moonshees. An order has now been passed that all translators must obtain a certificate of qualification, and that all work of translation must be done in the office of the department.

The *Straits Times*.—There is a great abundance of minerals in the Malay Peninsula yet owing to the unsettled state of the country, and the policy of our local Government, which will not afford protection to British subjects or British enterprise in the Malay States. Mining matters do not usually awaken much interest in our community. An exception to this rule is the Chindrass gold mine, about forty miles from Malacca, shares in which have lately been down to a low ebb. A new shaft which was being sunk has, however, we are informed, struck the quartz reef at the depth estimated, thus proving the existence of an extensive vein of gold quartz, and shares have within the past few days risen largely in value. When the necessary crushing machinery arrives from Australia, whence it is being procured, it is expected this mine will yield large retuns upon the invested capital.

A short Bill has been drafted, and will in due course be considered in Council, to provide for the inspection and management of steam boilers and prime movers. The measure has been called forth by the large number of steam factories which have of late started up in differen parts of the country. These factories are in many instances managed by men who have a slight acquaintance with steam machinery, and there is reason to believe that in some cases the boilers and machinery in use are defective and worn out. The danger to human life arising from these causes has become a matter for serious consideration. Act VI. of 1869, for the City of Bombay, contained no clause by which its operation could be extended to the Mofussil, and furthermore it included no provisions insisting upon the competency of the persons employed as factory engineers and directing the examination of such engineers with a view to testing their qualifications. In place of having two Acts on this subject, one relating exclusively to the City of Bombay and the other referring to the Mofussil only, it has been deemed advisable to repeal Act VI. (Bombay) 1869, to withdraw Bill No: 1 of 1873, and to substitute for them a measure applicable to both the Mofussil and the City of Bombay, embodying with certain modifications the provisions of Act VI, of 1869 and providing for the examination of engineers and the management by those persons only who are found to be competent of steam machinery.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The autumn inspection of regiments of British cavalry and infantry serving in India have been ordered to be discontinued.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Thacker has been appointed to the post of Government Remount Agent at Calcutta during the ensuing cold season.

Dr. Corbett, of the 107th Regiment, met with an accident at Secunderabad recently by a fall from his horse and fractured his collar-bone and a rib. Assistant Apothecary Wade, attached to one of the European corps at that station, has also fractured his right wrist by a fall from his horse.

It was intimated some months ago in publishing the dress order for the Subordinate Medical Department that the members of that service were to have helmets with spikes as the head dress. It is now ordered that they are not to wear the spike on the helmet.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and with reference to the second clause of G. G. O. No. 1326, dated 31st December 1872, it is notified that the pay of a sergeant pioneer in a regiment of infantry is 2*s*. and 2*d*. (two shillings and two pence) per diem.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 11th JULY.

Yesterday morning at daybreak, the P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Orissa, Commander W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 11th July on board. She sailed from Suez on the 19th, and Aden on the 24th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr. H. Herbert.	Miss Edwards.
Mr. J. Ogilvie.	Capt. C. Giles.
Mr. Balfour.	Mr. Reyner.
Mr. B. H. Budding.	Capt. W. Osborn.
Mr. C. Bovill.	Mr. H. Duggan and one native servant.
Mr. A. Mayhew.	
Miss Mayhew and sister.	

From Venice.

Mr. J. J. Whitty.	Mr. Hart Davies.

From Brindisi.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatson.	Mr. Ryan.
Mr. Schroder.	Mr. E. J. Churcher.
Col. H. G. Woods.	Mr. H. Westmacott.
Mr. Lely.	

From Aden.

Mr James Jackso, and three natives.

Preserving Railroad Ties.—A Dresden engineer proposes a method for increasing the durability of railroad ties, by which, he considers, they may be made to last four times as long as at present. The sleepers, of whatever kind of wood, are first allowed to dry for some time in air, then are artificially dried in a hot chamber, They are next introduced, while hot, into an impregnation apparatus containing heated coal tar, where they are impregnated thoroughly under pressure. Then they are coated with sifted sand or coal ashes and allowed to dry Every fissure is carefully filled; the nails used in fixing the sleepers are first dipped in hot coal-tar, and any part of the work which may be exposed is carefully coated. The inventor further states that wood thus prepared has been also used for house-building purposes, and with excellent results.

Number of Children Attending School in England.—Mr. Forster, in moving the Education vote on Thursday night, made a very cheering statement as to the increase of the attendances at school since the Education Act was passed. In the last year previous to the Act, namely, 1869, the average number of school attendances had been 1,062,999. This last year it had been 1,5.7,910, so that the total number had been increased in three years by fifty per cent. The true number to be aimed at, however, is just double, nearly 3 000,000, so that even now we have only got half our children to school. The existing schools have accommodation for 2,300,000 children, at least a million less than there should be room for, as it is necessary to have the accommodation considerably in advance of the average number of attendances On the whole, looking both to the average attendances and to the number of school boards, we may fairly say that as regards quantity of teaching, about half our work is fairly begun, but as regards quality, no doubt we are, and shall remain for a generation, in the greatest need of new light.—*Spectator*, June 28.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(Special for the "Bombay Gazette.")

LONDON, 11th July 1873.

Now that the national rejoicings over the Shah's visit have come to an end, the general verdict even of unfriendly critics must be that England has treated her Royal guest remarkably well, and that the Shah on his part has had every reason to be delighted with the manner of his reception in this country. Never before certainly in the recollection of living man have the English Court and Government devoted so much time and money to the production of a series of pageants in honour of a foreign sovereign; never before have the pomp and circumstance of State been displayed with such elaborate magnificence. And the English people may fairly be proud of the good taste with which their money has been spent. It used to be a reproach against us, that, with all our wealth, we could do nothing artistically; and really, until within the last twenty years, it seemed as if London could achieve nothing grander in the way of pageantry than the clumsy and antiquated mummeries of the Lord Mayor's show. But, since the era of International Exhibitions began, the general level of artistic knowledge in England has been distinctly raised, and, in whatever other respects we may be wanting, we can at all events boast that in the science of luxury we are far in advance of any preceding generation. The progress made in this direction has been strikingly manifest in the character of the decorations, dresses, and equipages used in the public ceremonies of the last three weeks. At Charing Cross, at the Guildhall, at Windsor, Portsmouth, and Greenwich, and perhaps above all at the Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace, the most careful and delicate skill has been shown in working out beautiful designs and using all the resources of art to heighten the effect of scenes which may become as famous in history as the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and, for once, it may be said that the richest nation in the world has not disgraced itself by the shabbiness or awkwardness of any of its *fetes*. There was, no doubt, a taint of vulgarity in the expedient the Directors of the Albert Hall had recourse to in order to gratify the curiosity of the finely-dressed mob present at their concert, when they turned half a dozen lime lights full on the poor Shah while the band was playing "God save the Queen;" but the success of the end perhaps in this case justified the means. More worthy of condemnation is the eagerness shown by the Albert Hall and Crystal Palace Companies to make money out of the Shah by selling at fabulously high prices every inch of room from which it was possible to get a good look at him. Would it not be more becoming when a guest of the nation is entertained at such places, for the State to pay the whole cost, and really open the doors to the public, instead of limiting the attendance to people who are rich enough to be able to spend a guinea or two a day in amusing themselves? The roughs in the streets did not stare more rudely at the Shah, or push one another about more unceremoniously than the visitors to the Crystal Palace who had given proof of their respectability by paying seven and six-pence as an entrance fee to the Palace and half a guinea more for the privilege of admission to the charmed circle from which a distant view could be obtained by anyone standing on tiptoe of the Shah's hat and the rim of his spectacles. Most of the annoyances, indeed, that the Shah has had to endure in England, have been inflicted by people of rank, wealth, and fashion. He has been called upon to receive addresses from influential deputations representing societies which can never by any chance have anything to do with Persia, and to make polite little prepared speeches to all sorts of personages, important enough in their own estimation, but whom he had never heard of and did not care if he never saw again. Then, everybody with a crotchet has thought himself justified in asking his friends at Court to help him in forcing it on the Shah's notice. I have not heard yet that a Sir Vavasour Firebrace called at Buckingham Palace to warn His Majesty, in impressive tones, that the salvation of Persia could only be ensured by the immediate creation of an order of Persian baronets; but almost every other institution that we possess, from the electric telegraph to prize-fighting and Madame Tassaud's wax-works, has been thrust upon his attention as an infallible specific for the regeneration of his country. There is a story current that the patience of one of the Queen's Vice-Chamberlains, which had been sorely tried by the pertinacity of ingenious inventors, projectors, and fanatics of all kinds, in trying to get access to the Shah, broke down at last when a nobleman, well known as a patron of boxing, asked leave to introduce six famous prize-fighters that they might show their skill before His Majesty. "Six—six—" stammered the high official, holding up his hands in horror, "we really can't let six into the Palace. Bring two of your champions, if you like, but they mustn't stay more than a few minutes." The populace, on the other hand, has given the Shah no trouble at all, and one can readily believe that the sight wherever he went of vast multitudes waiting often in the rain to see him pass and cheer him cordially, must have been peculiarly refreshing to the Persian King. In Persia when the Shah announces that he is going to visit any district, the inhabitants often either run away or pay a heavy fine to induce the Court to transfer to some other district an honour which is regarded as a public calamity; for the King and all his followers provide nothing for themselves, but must be fed and kept by means of unlimited "requisitions." A contented and good-humoured crowd, which cheered him without any political *arrière pensée* or any desire to get something out of him, must have been to the Shah a novel and interesting sight. He could not, of course, know that they would have shouted just as heartily for any other man who had given them as brave a show, and that the great secret of his apparent popularity lies in the recent amazing development of the English passion for holiday-making and sight-seeing. Any pageant, and especially any military pageant, is sure now-a-days to attract tens of thousands of sight-seers; and among the signs of the increased wealth and habits of self-indulgence of the English people there is none more surprising to foreigners ... had the character of being the home of ceaseless and unwearied industry, the multitude of people who have leisure for holiday-making is larger than can be found in any other country in Europe.

What the Shah really thinks of us, we shall probably know some day. At present, all that can be said is that he has noticed everything, taken many notes, and made hardly any remarks worth remembering. Personally, Nasr-ed-Din, though far from being a Peter the Great, is not an unobservant man; and he has shown in this country that he has the good sense to care little for tedious ceremonies of State when it is open to him to spend his time more profitably. To judge by his demeanour at the Albert Hall, he sometimes shares Sir Cornwall Lewis's opinion that fashionable life would be tolerable, but for its pleasures. He enjoyed his visit to Trentham most of all, because there he saw Englishmen without their robes of State on, and could walk about and meditate, talk, smoke, and take his meals, just when the humour seized him. Of the few authentic sayings attributed to him, that quoted by Mr. Goschen, in his speech at the Trinity House dinner, must be set down as the happiest. He said—"I see there is an enormous amount of wealth in this country, and if it were true, as I am informed, that you are not capable of defending yourselves, I cannot understand how that wealth has not been attacked by foreign countries." These words may be interpreted as a compliment or a warning. They remind one of Solon's wise address to Crœsus; and perhaps the Shah of Persia may only have intended to hint to us, when in a slightly boastful spirit we were displaying all our wealth before him, that we ought to look well after our defences, for, if a nation better armed than we were made war against us, it would take from us all our gold. The Shah, of course, can have formed no accurate

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opinion, from what he has seen, of our fighting strength: and it would be the height of rashness to accept his complimentary speech as a proof that we need fear no enemy. As regards most of the other stories told of him it is only necessary to repeat the observation of one of the Persian generals in his suite, who, speaking of the voluminous chronicles of the Shah's sayings and doings published in the London papers, said—"All the accounts I have seen, except those in the *Times*, are full of *petits mensonges*." It would be very interesting, by the way, to know what the Shah thinks of that most wonderful phenomenon of modern English life, a free press. He could not hope to understand, by a single visit, anything of the working of our House of Commons; but he has been able for nearly three weeks to enjoy the inestimable advantage of reading innumerable leaders and letters in the papers about his visit to England. If he has been told, as no doubt he has, that public opinion, speaking through the press, rules England, one cannot but be curious to know what he thinks now of the political capacity of the English nation. Is he an admirer of the intense realism of our literature, which photographs him in every light in which he happens to show himself and his diamonds, or would "the successor of Darius" have had a higher opinion of us if we had been not quite so intensely sensuous in our graphic descriptions of the outward and material scenes and incidents of his visit, and a little more thoughtful and well-informed in discussing its political bearing and the serious consequences to which it may lead.

The Persians have the reputation of being the most polite, and, to put it mildly, the least accurate of Oriental nations. The ancient Persians, we read, taught their children to ride, to speak the truth, and to draw the bow. The modern Persians are good riders, but speaking the truth is not one of their habits, and the only bow they are adepts in drawing is the long bow. I doubt, however, if the Shah's suite will not be ready to own, by this time, that in what we will call courtly exaggeration they are no match for the newspaper scribes of the west. Many readers in India must have had a good laugh over the pat and pretty speeches which the Shah is said to have addressed to the numerous Indian officers who were presented to him, and whose names were of course utterly unknown to him, though the English newspapers chose to ascribe to him a perfect knowledge of each officer's character and history. I am able to give you an authentic account of what really passed at an interview between the Shah and a personage of no mean celebrity here and in India, from which you will be able to judge of the accuracy of many interesting reports that have been published of similar interviews:—

Scene.—Shah's reception room at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty, sitting with his leg crossed in an easy chair; the Grand Vizier standing beside him. Enter, announced by a lackey, His Excellency the ex Governor of Barataria, G.C.M.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. &c.

The Grand Vizier (speaking in Persian):—This distinguished and much-trusted servant of Queen Victoria, having heard of the unequalled power and wisdom of the mighty Lord of the Lion and the Sun, has come to pay his homage to your august Majesty, and to pray that your Majesty will never withdraw from England the alliance and favour of the great King of all the Kingdoms of Persia.

The Shah (who during the delivery of this speech has never taken his eyes off the ground, but has shifted about uneasily in his chair, for His Majesty is as restless as if he had St. Vitus's dance):—"Bulla, bulla." (*This phrase is understood to mean, "all right," and an ingenious friend finds in it the origin of the American phrase, "Bully for you."*)

The Grand Vizier (turning to His Excellency, and speaking in English):—His Majesty is pleased to welcome one whose public career is so familiar to him, and of whose character and capacity he has alwas entertained the very highest opinion. His Majesty would consider himself fortunate if the Governors of Persian provinces would try to imitate your Excellency's virtues, and to govern their people with something of the energy, the prudence, and the disinterestedness which have made your Excellency's name famous throughout the world, and caused it to be as much dreaded by the foes as beloved by the friends of the English in Barataria. His Majesty entreats your Excellency to favour him from time to time, when he has returned to Persia, with information and advice on public affairs, so that, guided in all things by your Excellency's wise counsel, he may succeed in attaining the great object of his life, the happiness of the millions of human beings whom Providence has committed to his charge.

His Excellency:—I beg you will assure His Majesty that I am deeply touched and gratified by His Majesty's good opinion of me. I little thought that the fame of any humble efforts of mine to promote the welfare of my fellow men, and maintain the dignity and greatness of England, could have reached His Majesty's ears. I shall be glad to comply with His Majesty's wish that I should address to him occasional essays on the proper government of his country; and, by way of comfort to His Majesty during the remainder of his travels, I have brought with me to-day a copy in 10 volumes, splendidly bound, of all my writings during the last fifteen years, of which I beg His Majesty's gracious acceptance.

The Grand Vizier (in Persian):—The Englishman is profoundly grateful to your Majesty for your Royal promise not to desert his country; and to the last hour of his life he will remember with pride your Majesty's condescending kindness to himself. He also desires to approach your Majesty with the humble supplication that you will be pleased to allow him to dedicate to your Majesty, whose fame as an author is known to him, the collected edition of his works, which the British Public, he says, will not read unless they are introduced by a Royal letter of recommendation. He is growing old now, and cannot make much money in the service of the English Queen; and he offers, if your august Majesty will patronise his book, to pay into the Treasury at Teheran one-half the profits of the sale.

The Shah (who has become more and more restless and impatient):—"Bulla, bulla."

His Excellency the ex-Governor of Barataria bows profoundly and passes on.

I am not sure that I have rendered the Grand Vizier's Persian speeches correctly, for the fact is I don't know Persian; but my report is faith, ful to the reality of the Shah's perfect indifference to the whole business. His "Bulla-Fitzgerald's "Shanett-a-boo." Reuter, you will see, succeeded in getting an interview with the Shah the day before His Majesty went away; and a *communiqué* in the newspapers says the assurances the Baron received were "quite satisfactory." But all that really took place was that when Baron Reuter's name was mentioned, the Shah suddenly showed a little animation, and, looking up with the sort of smile on his face that the Claimant wore in Court when Mr. Gibbes was telling of the I O U's he got from him, said sharply—"Reuter? Hum!" I don't think the Baron sees the way yet to doing anything with his concession, and there is no truth in the rumour that an eminent banking firm has already agreed to bring out a Persian loan."

What Reuter wants is to get Russia and England to declare the neutrality of Persia; but England will commit herself to no engagements whatever. The *Daily Telegraph* says all our Government has done to the Shah has been to pat him on the back and tell him to be a well-behaved King in future; and I have no doubt this statement is strictly true. Mr. Gladstone's whole idea of foreign policy is to pat people on the back and give them moral advice. To constitute Persia a neutral State might have awkward results, if Russia chose at some time or other to tear the treaty of neutrality to pieces, so we will leave Persia alone to do what she can. Even the conquest of Khiva has failed to excite the mildest of protests from the English press against the annexation of that Khanate. Of course, such protests would be of no use, but it is interesting to any student of English policy to observe that the ground taken up by Lord Granville six months ago has been quietly abandoned, and that, after Count Schouvaloff's promise has served its purpose of adjourning an inconvenient inquiry, it is set aside with the tacit assent of our Foreign Minister and the press. But the Duke of Edinburgh has just started for St. Petersburg to marry a Russian Princess, and it would not be polite at such a time to worry the Emperor about Central Asian politics. So the *Times*, acting it may be presumed on instructions, blandly soothes the public mind by saying the Russians have no doubt got Khiva, but it is "a puzzle" to make out what they will do with it or how they will find their way back through our old friends, the pathless deserts, which ought, if they had any respect for writers of leading articles, to have swallowed up General Kaufmann and his army long before they reached the Amou. It seems not to have occurred to the *Times* that by the occupation of Khiva, the Russians have become independent of the pathless deserts. There is no need for them to go back the way they came. With very little trouble, they can make the Amou navigable as far as the sea of Aral, and sail up or down that river henceforth with as much freedom as if it were the Volga. The great commercial result of the conquest is that the Russians have opened a navigable water way through Central Asia to the frontier of Afghanistan—a water-way of which they will take care to keep the command, whether they restore the Khan of Khiva to his throne or not. The *Times*, however, disdains to see these things, because now it has a soul above politics. For a long time the only spark of originality left in the leading journal has been its curious habit of spelling holiday with a *y*, (holyday); but this last week it has struck out an entirely new line. Emulous of the fame of the *Morning Post*, it has begun to devote a good part of its space every day to chronicling the banquets given by the nobility at their "historical mansions." The reader of the *Times* is told of the glories of picture galleries, marble staircases, and gardens that he never knew were in existence, and feels quite delighted at being allowed thus to enjoy at second-hand the society of the upper ten thousand. It used to be supposed that the press degraded itself by noticing entertainments of any kind, unless they were given for some public purpose; but we have outlived all that, and the Snob-kings of London journalism vie with one another in describing how people dressed and drank and danced at parties at which, as they complacently declare, "everybody," including themselves and the waiters, "was present."

Perhaps they are wise in their generation, for the British public in its present mood seems to care little or nothing about politics; and, as for the life of what used to be the governing class it has become nothing better than an unmeasured debauch. All the young noblemen and gentlemen of the day who have any money care nothing about public affairs; amusement is their sole purpose, and the government of the country is falling more and more into the hands of professional politicians. Nothing could be more discreditable to Parliament than the division of Tuesday evening in the House of Commons, in which, owing to the pleasure-loving tastes of members, the fanatics of the Extreme Left were able to carry against the Government a resolution in favour of a universal policy of arbitration. The Opposition of course stayed away with the object of showing how divided the Liberal party is against itself on a vital question of policy, but it contributed more than half the number of the minority who voted with Mr. Gladstone, and the Premier could not get more than forty members of the great Liberal party to spare one night from feasting in order to save him from the mortification of being made ridiculous in the eyes of all foreign Governments. The Premier is said to be so indignant at this and other instances of disorganisation that he wishes to dissolve Parliament next month; and it is to be hoped he will do this, for every one is tired of the present Parliament.

The mess into which the Government has got itself by its unwise extension of the scope of the Judicature Bill must help to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's inclination: for, in spite of the concessions offered by the Ministry last night, it is probably that the bill must either be reduced to the form in which it passed the Lords or sacrificed altogether.

The Khartoum telegram published by the *Daily Telegraph* about the results of Baker's expedition is not accepted as trustworthy. Baker has not, so far as is yet known, been near the Albert Nyanza, so his alleged "geographical discovery" is not of much value; and the story of his military exploits is worthy of Falstaff.

J. M. M.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BEHAR.

A CORRESPONDENT who sailed on board the Behar sends us the following interesting letter:—

We left Bombay on Friday evening, the 4th July, on board the s.s. Behar, and now on Tuesday, the 15th, while tossing about—for I can scarcely call our four miles an hour progress on the stormy bosom of the Indian Ocean, in 16·27 N., and 55·33 E., some 984 miles from Bombay and 656 miles from Aden—I take up my pen, more in sorrow than in anger, to give you some account of our course. Should you perceive anything amiss in the free current of my words I pray you, in your charity, attribute it not to any but the rightful cause. I freely grant you that a man might possess all the qualifications necessary for the proper commandment of the Channel Fleet, and still succumb in some degree to the insinuations of the *mal du mer* during the weather we have passed through, and thus be without the pale of unbiassed opinion when talking of his voyage; but this I may promise was not my case, for beyond a slight indifference to the attractions of pea-soup and a want of healthy appetite in the presence of greasy chops for the first two days, I have been on the whole as jolly as a sand-boy and as hungry as a young alligator. The real cause then of any malevolence I may show, when alluding to the *good ship* Behar in particular and the P. and O. in general, may be found in my fondly imagining that I might with safety take a trip westward on my three months' privilege leave and be able, by reason of the swiftness of the voyage as well as the universal punctuality of the Company aforesaid, to look up, after a seven years' absence, the old folks at home and have time to look around me in the little village and see how things were going on there. How far these imaginings may be realized the sequel has yet to show; but I may say, that at the present moment things look rather fishy, nor are the probabilities just now tending conducive towards such an end. I am not going to give you a diary of our run, but will confine myself to generalities, which I think on the whole will be more acceptable to you. For instance, such an entry as—"7th. To-day the 'Glorious' made his appearance on deck for the first time, looking very green about the gills: positively declined a challenge to race round the quarter deck, and after peering round for a brief space, retired again to the mysteries of his cabin and the consumption of weak brandy and water"—might interest a few who saw him careering over the green on the evening of the 3rd, but would not, I venture to say, receive that universal attention the subject may be said to deserve. The evening was for the season fine as we took our last fond glance of the "bunder;" and the patches of green showing over the low-lying Colaba shone out prettily in the dying glances of the setting sun, while the far distant Ghats and the adjacent Karanja too, no doubt were clothed in great beauty only that one was prevented seeing them by the thick mist which the warning dinner-bell did not give time to pierce. Ah! from what little things great events may spring, or *vice versa*. To think that the brilliant description of the glorious Bombay harbour I was about to give you in my usual graphic and classic style is lost to the world for ever, and all through the discordant clank of the dinner-bell! Animal! I think I hear you exclaim; but go on, indulge your indignation to your full bent. I have been dipping into Darwinian philosophy lately, and I assure you the result is that to me the term has lost much of the reproach you would convey by it, while too I am more generally tolerant towards my "poor relations." Assembled round the dinner table for the first time, the usual who-the-devil-are-you glances which Englishmen so assembling generally cast at one another were patent on every hand. However, good viands and cheery liquors after a little thawed this austerity, and we gradually made advances towards getting up a conversation, though on the whole these attempts would afford a fund of amusement no doubt to the cynical listener. There can scarcely be said to be anything brilliant in the remark "It's beastly hot," or "This beef is blanked tough," "Jolly cool this beer," and so on, to finish with the query of, "Did you see old Pallonjee on board?" which seemed to act as a signal for every one to join in, and thus lead up to the discussion of the probable length of our voyage, when we were likely to reach Aden, &c., &c. To deny an Anglo-Indian his *baccy* is, I would say, even worse than robbing a poor man of his beer, and whoso would do either—may he be forgiven. Many—of whom I must rate myself as one—look on the post prandial weed as about the most enjoyable part of the prandium altogether, and the fact of being able to enjoy it in peace and quiet, would, with me at least, compensate for many disagreeables in any other shape. What then can you imagine were my feelings when emerging from the saloon, where I had been for a time climbing around some of the very best of good things, and enjoying in anticipation the Elysium my weed throws me into, to find that smoking is not recognised on board the P. and O. boats, as they who manage such things, no doubt deeming the habit wicked, have ignoredt he fact that any accommodation, even the meanest, might be required for those who indulge in it. Rain, heavy and continuous, had set in, the wind freshened to a considerable extent, and the sea had lashed itself into that state which renders locomotion for those landsmen who venture on it next to an impossibility. During the prevalence of this state of things I found myself crouching with some half dozen others of similar tastes under the questionable shelter of the companion ladder, and endeavouring to persuade myself that it was very jolly, and that in reality I was thoroughly enjoying my weed. Matters did not improve next day, and, if anything, the wind blew much fresher, slick in our teeth, and the sea, allowing for a little natural exaggeration, began to run mountains high. Very few turned out in the early morning, and fewer still had courage enough to encounter the breakfast table. The few who did stay looked somewhat "blue," and even they began to thin as the covers were taken off. Of course the table was decorated with "fiddles," though why they should get that name I can't say, unless the reason be found in the total want of resemblance they bear to the musical instrument of that name; but even they were not able to keep things in their proper places, and succeeding lurches made the displayed good things perform some most extraordinary antics. I shall only mention one instance, which brought somewhat vividly to my recollection Sterne's story of the horse chesnut. It was nothing more or less than a cup of scalding hot tea which took a header from the opposite side of the table into the lap of my next neighbour. I need scarcely say the accident gave rise to far more laughter than sympathy for the luckless sufferer, who disappeared muttering language I would rather not repeat.

The first observation was posted over the saloon door on Sunday, the 6th, when at noon of that date, being 42 hours out, it was shown we had come 213 miles, or a little over five miles an hour. The wind and rain blew strong in our teeth, and the anticipations as to a speedy breaking through the dirty monsoon weather became somewhat gloomy. For the next three days there was no change, or if any, I should say the wind blew stronger and the sea ran higher. On the 7th, 109 miles were recorded; on the 8th, 117; and on the 9th, 78. On the morning of the 10th, on going on deck as usual to paddle about in bare feet—a rather free and easy and most enjoyable lounge when sure of your sea legs—I was somewhat surprised to feel the engines stop and the ship to roll and pitch more determinedly than usual. Sails were let out at once, and all eyes were turned on the captain to see if aught might be read on his face of the gloomy forebodings which pervaded every breast. But no; there was nothing there save what might inspire confidence and hope. The cool steady manner in which he set about issuing his orders set our minds at rest, and even the merest tyro amongst us could not but see he was "all there" in the face of even greater difficulties. It was found on examination that the cause of the engines working so badly was a cracked shaft or crank. I don't know the correct name for it, but it was that three sides of a square thing which is turned round and round by the successive beats of the piston, which required some looking to. This took some six hours to do, during which time we were under sail, making considerable lee way instead of the wished-for progress. At noon a run of 55 miles was recorded, thus showing us 572 miles from Bombay in a few hours short of six days. Probably no better place than this will offer to ask why should these things be? P. and O. management has been somewhat roughly handled lately, and if the *fiasco* which I have just detailed was preventable, who will deny but that there was some reason for such handling? The prevailing impression, I may say, on board amongst the passengers was and is that such a delay need never have occurred. While all unite in giving every praise to the behaviour of the Behar in the rough sea she passed through, and are ready to admit her as tight, as dry, and as safe as ships possibly could be under the circumstances, they still unhesitatingly state that she with her weak and miserable engines should never be put to the test of carrying Her Majesty's mails through the most trying portion of the S. W. Monsoon. But this subject I must leave to yourself to treat how you list.

After some six hours hammering and scrubbing by the engineers, and to judge by the appearance they presented when all was over they had a nice time of it, steam was again got up, and our snail's pace against the wind and sea was again resumed. We pitched and tossed and rolled, sometimes even to an angle of 45 deg (this, I am sure, is correct, for I have asked a mathematical friend, great in cotton, about it, and he says it is a fact) and now that we knew the engines were touchy, and were revolving—oh so slowly!—we saw little hope of speedily breaking through the dark curtain which surrounded us to reach the fine weather and smooth sea we knew lay beyond. The betting ran in favour of our having to turn round and run back to Bombay, and dire were the threats of actions, &c., &c., to be brought against the P. and O., while those like myself who were going for a short run had gloomy forebodings of having to chuck their leave on reaching Bombay, and having to turn again to the mill instead of partaking of the anticipated enjoyments of "Merry merry England." You must not fancy for a moment that any of these forebodings were given out in that indignant-Briton and I-shall-write-to-the-*Times*-Sir style. No, I must say that every one on board, notwithstanding the inevitable delay we foresaw, was in the very best temper, and each talked of his disappointment as if it were a good joke. A great deal of this must be attributed of course to our all being, ahem! a jolly lot of fellows of the right sort; but a good deal of it can be traced—this entre nous—to the good table kept on board. A gentleman on board, who looks as if his victuals did him good, remarked when discussing the prevailing good humour, that it is hard indeed for fellows to be mutinous when their bellies are well lined. This is a hint to skippers, which I have no objection to your giving them free, gratis, for nothing, and it is one that I may state, if acted on, may save them under similar circumstances the loss of some peace of mind. You may ask how we managed to vent and keep up this good humour of ours! But when I tell you that the "Glorious" has again appeared from his immersion, and this time looking like a giant refreshed, you won't have to trouble your knowledge box long for a reason. I may here remark that we have at length passed through the dirty weather we have been getting hitherto, and now some gleams of sunshine are occasionally felt and the sea has lost a portion of its fury. In a general meeting, under the presidency of a Post Office dignitary, we started a Gymkhana and General Sporting Club, and a secretary was appointed, whose decision was in all matters to be final. Sweeps on the daily runs were started, and the excitement they occasioned almost made us forget the small progress we were making, and in order, that his number should win, each of us was ready to get out and hold back the ship if possible, bribe the engineer, or any other dodge to gain his end.

A good sweep was also got up for the time we were to arrive at Aden. This kind of sweep is generally decided by minutes, but when this was originated we were getting on so slowly that there was a suggestion that weeks should be substituted for minutes. However, this irony was too great, so a wilder form was substituted in the shape of half days. The bucket tournament—but probably you are not aware what buckets are, so I shall take pity on your ignorance and enlighten you. Two buckets are placed about seven paces apart, and then the different opponents endeavour to pitch ship's quoits made of rope into them. After some preliminary trials we had a tournament, for which there was a large number of entries. As the number of competitors became less there was a good deal of speculation as to the result. The two left in at the final bout had a desperate tussle for victory, 4 all, 6 all, and at last 10 all (11 being the game number) being called by the markers; but the Post Office dignitary was rather much for his younger opponent and won amidst great excitement, especially amongst those who had taken two to one against him. After this tournament Bengal challenged Bombay to play them a match, which of course was accepted, and after a hard struggle the winning game was scored for Bombay, much to the delight of all the Ducks on board. Modesty forbids my recording the names of the Bombay champions, but I have no doubt you can guess them, or at least one of them. Probably you may fancy that pitching into buckets is quite an easy matter, but if you will just set up two buckets seven yards apart you will find out your mistake, and you will be able to form some idea of what your champions had to undergo for the honour of Duckland. A race on all fours round the quarter deck is on the tapis, and I have noticed several of the younger passengers in the early morning training for the novel race. I will give you an account of it when it comes off.

The race on all fours has come off, and, according to promise, I proceed to give you some account of it. There were four entries, but only three horses came to the post one having paid forfeit. The favourite in the betting was a horse well known in Bombay for the speed he can attain on his hind legs only, and taking this into account, it was considered that the turn of speed he would show on four deserved some handicapping. Accordingly he had to give his competitors a four yards start. At the word all got well away, the running being taken up by a gallant son of Mars, closely followed by a promising colt of the Mail Department, the favourite being a stride or two in the rear, but going well within himself. All went well as far as the first turn, when the two leaders cannoned, which event brought the promising colt to mother earth, or rather mother deck, putting him out of the race, and leaving the contest between l'militaire and the favourite. The former scrambled a bit after the cannon, but was pulled together again in splendid style, and when settled into his stride he was collared by the favourite. A splendid race was now taking place, when unfortunately l'militaire bolted slightly off the course, which gave the favourite a slight advantage, readily seized upon, and made the most of. Coming into the straight the favourite had a good lead, which he increased towards the finish, winning easily, *hands down*, amidst tremendous cheering.

You might fancy from these remarks that our time was altogether given up to sport and its concomitants, but therein you would have made a serious mistake. We have some lovers of the finer arts on board, and as music is the only one of them that can be indulged in, it is produced nightly under the direction of the friend "great in cotton" I alluded to before. It is altogether to his exertions that we are indebted for the pleasant hour we pass every evening in listening to sweet songs. I don't envy him his position as director, general manager, principal performer, &c., &c, but notwithstanding his many duties his good humour carries him through to the satisfaction of every body. The choruses I must say were generally somewhat unruly; but as their ambition ran no risk higher than "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "Marching through Georgia," discordant shoutings didn't show so much. Two or three solo singers were good indeed, and at the same time I am happy to say their good nature was unlimited. I may mention two songs which were generally received with uproarious applause, especially by the "gods": they were "One Bottle More" and "Brandy and Soda Lao." If you have never heard them you have lost a treat indeed. Do you know any friend in Ahmedabad?

To-day, the 18th—We are moving along at the rate of about six miles an hour in very pleasant weather, but against, I understand, a twenty mile current. Our position at noon, 13·49 N., 49·35 E., distance run 142 miles, and distance from Aden 280. Yesterday we had our first taste of what really may be called fine weather, and on going up to look about I was forcibly reminded of that portion of Thackeray's white squall—

When its force expended,
The harmless storm was ended,
And the sunrise splendid,
Came blushing o'er the sea.

I might go on further about my little girls awaking, &c., but I don't possess such things, either in the singular or plural, and so pull up. We sighted the coast of Araby the Blest about eight miles to leeward also yesterday for the first time. The portion we sighted was a large rocky promontory called I believe Sharwain. A little inland, the ground becomes elevated to a considerable height, terminating in two lofty peaks called the "Ass's ears" from some resemblance they are supposed to bear to these appendages in that most patient of animals. Passing this we held a course a little more to the south, and in the course of the afternoon we passed by the Palianurus shoal. To day, at noon, we had made a run of 142 miles, leaving us still 280 miles from the wished-for Aden. Towards evening a strong current set in and the wind freshened slightly. Pleasant this with our crippled engines, and by way of consolation some one talked of a steamer which, when within 100 miles of Aden, had to turn and make sail for Bombay. Dark rumours are afloat regarding the coal supply, but these are nothing more than rumours, and the result of that grim delight people take in exaggerating to one another a common misfortune. The rate we are steaming at ought to leave sufficient coal to last out double the time for which the supply was taken in. Amongst the ship's officers, as far as one's observation goes, there seems little anxiety on this head, and all seem confident of our reaching Aden; but when? is the rub. To-day, the 20th, the universal query is, what are people thinking of the Behar's run? A sort of general satisfaction is felt that those who are responsible for sending her out to face the fury of the monsoon can scarcely be said to enjoy their usual peace of mind at her [illegible] days. Serve them right, say I, and were it not an uncharitable wish to give vent to on the Sabbath I would wish them—well, say a go of the gout or a fit of indigestion. Yesterday we had made at noon 61 miles, having had a 63 mile current against us, and to-day we have gone over some —— miles leaving us some —— miles from the Aden light, which we expect to see at 12·30 to-night. There are many speculations as to how we are to go on after reaching Aden. If the Peshawur from Calcutta on the 1st instant be in Aden, the supposition is that we will be transferred to her and so brought on to Suez. The Travancore, too, is expected to reach Aden to-morrow, and if the Peshawur have come and gone we may go on in her. Should neither ships be available we will have to wait to put in a new crank shaft, which may take probably two days, and go on ourselves. But this is all mere speculation, and nothing can be definitely stated till we reach Aden, when I expect to close this despatch, giving you the latest intelligence, &c., &c. It may not be *mal a propos* to give here some of the impressions that have been forced on me during the voyage. Nothing could be more considerate than the conduct of the captain and his officers throughout the trying voyage. For my own part I know very little of sea life and cannot therefore be able to give you either a technical or valuable opinion, but if a novice's impressions be any criterion, I may say at no time was I filled with anything but the fullest confidence that those in whose hands I was placed, and who held me as it were between the De'il and the deep sea, were fully capable of encompassing all that mortal hands could to ensure their ship's safety, and so mine. True, it was trying to the temper somewhat to have the awnings taken down and so to be exposed to the full rays of the treacherous tropical sun, what there was of it. However, it was deemed best to take every advantage of the slight propelling force we had, and we all knew and felt that without very good reasons a commander so universally courteous as ours would not put his passengers to such an inconvenience. 21st, about 2 o'clock A.M., we got into Aden, rejoicing that at length our voyage has come to an end. When it became known that at last there was no doubt about our being able to reach, it was proposed that this, the last night of our stay on board the Behar, should be celebrated in some way, so as to show our appreciation of the universal courtesy and attention of the captain and his officers. Accordingly an address, ably and eloquently worded, was read by Mr. Mull, after which Mr. Hogg proposed in a few most appropriate sentences the health of the captain, coupling with it his officers and the engineers. The toast was drank with all honours, and in a very neat speech Captain Dundas returned thanks for the cordiality with which his health was received, and alluded to the general good humour which pervailed amongst the passengers throughout, and how much this good spirit cheered him on. Concluding, he trusted that they wouldn't forget that the old ship still brought them up in the face of all difficulties. I need scarcely remark that the address is all in praise of the conduct of the officers, while the prevailing spirit is indignation against the management that catered not better for the conveyance of the public mails.

The Peshawur has just arrived, so I suppose the mails will be carried on in her, but as she has 133 passengers already on board it has not yet been fixed how we are to get on. There is another P. & O. steamer here, the Cathay. She arrived about twenty minutes after us last night, and is coming from China laden mast high with tea. It is proposed that we who are on short leave should go on in the Cathay, but as the next steamer from Alexandria will have to await the arrival of the Travancore's mails, I don't see my way to going on. All is unsettled *gurbur* as yet, but I shall keep this despatch open to the last moment and let you know how we are to get on.

It is at length settled that both the passengers and mails of the Behar are to go on by the Peshawur, not much to the pleasure of either party, as the Red Sea will no doubt be something jolly in the way of heat. The old Behar is having a new shaft, or crank shaft I believe is the correct term, put in, and so may be expected to be fit for sea again in a couple of days. Save me however from ever having to go through the brunt of the S. W. Monsoon in her again.

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the agencies, price 8 annas.

MR. J. MCLEOD CAMPBELL, C. S., has been appointed Conservator of Forests in Sind.

JOINT JUDGE OF TANNA.—Mr. C. B. Izon received charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 18th inst.

THE sporting season has come on in Kurrachee and Hyderabad, and cricket, races, and other gymkhana exercises are the order of the day.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF MAHAD.—Rao Saheb Moro Janardhun, Subordinate Judge at Mahad, in the Tanna district, has retired on pension.

BURIAL BOARD.—Mr. C. Owen has been appointed a member of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, vice Mr. A. DeGa, deceased.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Maratha lad, aged about nine years, fell from a cart and had his right arm broken. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH.—The business of the Criminal Sessions commenced at Broach on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. H. Birdwood, Sessions Judge of Surat.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges the receipt of two rupees from the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police. contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF TANNA.—Mr. G. Ayerst, of the Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from to-morrow.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Hindoo named Rama Luxmon was sentenced to receive ten stripes, on a charge of stealing two sarees, the property of a man named Donga Alice Souza.

MAMLUTDAR OF BHOSAWUL.—Mr. Bulwantrao Raojee, first grade Mamlutdar of Bhosawul, has retired from the service, and Mr Kasinath Mahadew Thathe first grade Mamlutdar of Neriad, has been appointed in his place.

FROM GAY TO GRAVE.—A Mofussil vernacular contemporary expresses his regret to find the merriment resulting from the birth of a son to the Raja of Sattara soon brought to an end by the premature death of the child on the following day.

FALSE PRETENCE.—A Goanese butler by name Ismale Brachoo, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Cooper to six months, rigorous imprisonment, for obtaining by false pretences, a silver watch, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to one Joseph Sclastian Degilva Leton.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 29th July, was 274, being 9 less than in the preceding week, 117 less than the total of the week ending 30th July 1872, and 54 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 216 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st July 1873, Rs. 40,16,226; add, silver received during the week Rs. 20,399; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,000; total balance, Rs. 39,38,625. There are in addition 67,675 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to Mr. Dorabjee Temooljee Kapudia, Vakeel, High Court, and Mr. Achratlal Govindlal Javeri, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the district of Surat Mr. Wasudeo Dhundeo Khelkar and Mr. Babo Moreshwur Halbe, in the district of Khandeish Mr. Laxuman Keshao Mahaji; in the district of Tanna, and Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, Vakeel, High Court, in the district of Belgaum.

A FRACAS took place between a constable who was on duty at the Frere Hall, Kurrachee, on the occasion of the Judicial Commissioner's ball, on the evening of the 23rd instant, and some of the Judicial commissioner's servants. The disturbance, of which we have no particulars, ended in the constable being taken to the hospital with a wound in his head. *Our Paper* hints that the constable had been refreshing himself too freely to have been on duty where he was.

A SOLICITOR'S CLERK COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Sadanund Janardhun alias Ganputrao Janardhun, late a clerk in the office of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors, who was charged at the instance of Mr. Prescot, was yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of forgery and cheating and with abetment of the said offences, and also with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine two documents knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged documents.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of police officers, as it stood on the 1st inst, we see that there are three appointments of first grade Superintendent each drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month; five appointments of second grade Superintendents each drawing Rs. 800 per month; five appointments of third grade Supeintendents, each drawing Rs. 700 per month; five appointments of fourth grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 600 per month; four appointments of fifth grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs 500 per month; two appointments of first grade Assistant Superintendents, each drawing Rs 500; three appoinments of second grade Assistant Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 400.

THE ANTARES v. THE AUGUSTA.—Yesterday, at the High Court, a full Court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Green, gave their decision on an application for a review of their Lordships' judgment made by Mr. Anstey on behalf of the defendants in the suit, the captain and agent of the American ship Augusta. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the captain and owners of the French barque Antares to oppose the application. The Court declined to interfere, leaving it to the plaintiffs to take such steps as they though fit in the matter. Owing to pressure on our space we have to hold over our report.

A DARING robbery was committed on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, in the bungalow of a gentleman in the new Finance Lines; but most fortunately for the owner of the stolen articles he followed up the thief, a well clad Mahratta, and succeeded in catching the rascal with the property on him, and handed him over to the Cantonment Police.—*Poona Observer*.

THE scene in the vicinity of the Old Market for the past few days is most amusing, as the party who holds the Government contract of selling country liquor being about to be succeeded by a new contracter is selling what remains of his stock on hand at any price. The result is that his shop has been regularly beseiged by hundreds of natives to secure a cheap treat from effects of which they may be seen reeling about the bazaar in their glory.—*Our Paper*.

PRISONER v. GUARD.—The other day some Burkendauzes escorted the usual number of convicts to the Burns' Garden, where the convicts are put to work. The Burkendauzes and the gardeners had an altercation, which led to their preferring charges against each other. The charges were of using force and abusive language. They were investigated yesterday. The evidence of five or six convicts was taken, and the charges were dismissed, as the magistrate was of opinion that they were not satisfactorily proved on either side.—*Sindian*, July 26.

CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT.—Mr. Moore, the constable, and his wife were charged before the City Magistrate on Thursday with having used criminal force towards, and assaulted, a groom in their employ. The complainant stated that on Tuesday he asked the accused for his discharge, instead of giving him which Mr. Moore shoved him and Mrs. Moore struck him with a stick. Mr. Moore denied the charge, and Mrs. Moore admitted having struck the complainant, assigning as a reason for her doing so that the complainant's sister had come into the compound and she ordered her to go out, when the woman used foul language towards her; this provoked her and she took up the stick to chastise the woman, when the complainant requested her to beat him instead of his sister, and she took him at his word. Mrs. Moore was fined Rs. 2, and Mr. Moore a similar amount.—*Ibid*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s.s. SANDA, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Charles Fraser. Mrs Gray and two infants. Mr J C O Owen. Rev W Mitchell. Lieut F M Chalmers. Sergt and Mrs Pace and child. Mr W S John Carr. Mr Milner.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E J Simkinson. Hon R Spankie. Mr W Mackintosh. Mr and Mrs Cappel. Mr Eward Baudry.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Ayerst. Mr St Jul'ien. Mr T Guthrie. Mr C Fisher. Mr S B Newton. Mr A S Hines.

FOR ADEN.—Captain Mourilyan.

CONTINUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

LAST night one of the best-contested football matches ever played in Bombay came off near the Bandstand, the vicinity of which was crowded with spectators. The Scotch were again numerically inferior to the English, but only by one, Mr. Dougall kindly volunteering his services on behalf of the Caledonians. The English (numbering sixteen and captained by Peile the younger) started play with the wind. The Scotch played up with the good old ancient spirit of the land of the mountain and the flood, and kept the ball well in hand. Shortly before [illegible]time was called, the English compelled the Scotch to touch-down. When the Scots got the wind in their favour they played strongly, but somehow the enthusiasm and strength of the English seemed to be redoubled, and the Scots were compelled to touch-down twice. Peile made two first-rate attempts to run home with the ball, and so did Lushington, who in one of his most dangerous rushes was cleverly tumbled by Dougall. Hardcastle and Foulger, who played half-backs for the English, were well up to their work, and near the end of the game the former made a very good drop-kick, which just missed goal. Murray for the Scots was a captain in every sense of the word, urging on his men and never being absent from the fray. Campbell played back in first-rate style. Among the Scotch forward players we must not omit to notice Cassels and McIvor, who threw all their weight into the scrimmages with no uncertain result. The match will likely be continued.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay:—

Anderson, Mr. Joseph.	Summers, Mr. G. A.
Ashley, Mr. A. E.	Thacker, Colonel S.
Baker, Mr. W. A.	Traill, Mr. G. H.
Balfour, Mr. M.	Trevor, Mr. Tudor.
Barnett, Mr. G. A.	Walker, Mr. Edward.
Bright, Mr. H. E.	Wood, Mr. T. W.
Bruce, Mr. L. S.	Mr. Ardeseer Dosabhaee Moonshi.
Bythell, Hon. Mr. J. K.	Mr. Balajee Pandoorung.
Carew, Lieutenant G. O'B.	,, Byramjee Nuserwanjee Sirvie.
Coghlan, Mr. R. N.	Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee.
Cope, Mr. H.	Mr. Cumulsey Premjee.
Craigie, Mr. A.	,, Dady Manockjee Limjee.
Crawford, Mr. R. L.	,, Dwarkadass Vusonjee.
Dixon, Mr John.	,, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
Douglas, Mr. C.	Rao Saheb Gunputrao Raghoba
Duxbury, Mr. J. R.	Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff.
Fletcher, Mr. L.	Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
Gell, Brigadier-General J. S.	Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Graham, Mr. J. A.	,, Manockjee Adurje. G.G.M.C.
Hewett, Lieutenant G. B.	Mr. Narayen Pandoorung.
Hutchinson, Mr. J. F.	,, Nursey Kessowjee.
Jefferson, Mr. J.	,, Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Jervis, Mr. T.	Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee.
Leith, Mr. E. T.	,, Rustomjee Merwanjee, G.G.M.C.
Macdonald, Mr. A. J.	Mr. Shantaram Vithal, L.M.
Macfarlane, Mr. J. W.	,, Vitthal Bhau Daji.
Macleod, Colonel W. E.	
Moore, Mr. T. H.	
Oldfield, Mr. P. A. R.	
Pigot, Mr. J. Q.	
Reid, Mr. R. V.	
Simpson, Mr. James.	
Soden, Mr. James.	
Starling, Mr. M. H.	
Stuart, Mr. C. A.	

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

"A SOUTHERLY wind and a cloudy sky" and a maidan intersected with muddy pools like a chess board with red squares did not proclaim a golfing morning either on the 28th, 29th, or 30th instant; nevertheless, on the two latter mornings, several stalwart members of the Golf Club—illis robur et æs triplex—met together to play for St. George's Medal. Thunder, pitch, and plaster are said by some to be, in a combined state, so adhesive as to defy separation by force. The chemical dispenser of that mixture must have been sprinkling it liberally over the maidan lately, the state of which causes golfers much grinding of teeth and swearing at hamals.

In the face of these difficulties small scores in the competitions for the St. George's Medal this year could not be expected. But the winner, who accomplished the four rounds of the links, or twenty-eight holes at an average of between five and six strokes a hole may be considered to have done very well. He played very steadily and in good form, and I congratulate him on his well deserved success. The result of the play is appended below. Of those who entered for the medal only one did not put in an appearance at all. He is said to be in love, and consequently nervous. Another on the second morning was overcome by the effects of the Byculla Club Ball, and could not tear himself from the Morphean embrace. Adam surprised many by not assuming the first place in pristine style. When he congratulated the winner, somebody was unkind enough to remark "Sour Apples." Several gentlemen officiated as markers with great ability.

The Chancellor will assume his blandest manner, and with a flow of oratory present the winner with the medal at 5 o'clock on Friday evening.

Dr. D. Macdonald ..	155	The medal.
F. F. Adam, Esq....	158	The clubs.
H. W. Jones, Esq...	165	The balls.
W. F. Melvin, Esq...	168	....
R. Murray, Esq.....	168	....
W. J. Ker, Esq.....	170	....
G. W. Moultrie, Esq.	175	....
W. Forrest, Esq.....	182	....
R. Roberts, Esq.....	184	....
W. Scott Elliott, Esq.	189	The wooden spoon.

WHITE HEATHER.

AN extraordinary funeral ceremony was performed at Bangkok on June 14. The reverential esteem in which the Siamese hold the living elephant is well known, and seem that this veneration is continued even after death; and honours are paid to the remains of the dead brute which strike one as singularly grotesque. Last month, a Siam state elephant—the Phya Sawate, died, and on the 14th its remains were solemnly deposited in a large barge, and conducted down the river by eight other barges and a procession of smaller boats, manned by men arrayed in red costume, a band of musicians playing appropriately mournful dirges till the appointed spot was reached by the river bank, where the mourners deposited the sacred carcase, and the rest of the ceremony was left to the vultures.

BEWARE OF THE DOG!

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. E. J. Bodger appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate, to answer to a charge, preferred against him by one Luximon Rama, mallee, of permitting a dog to be at large without a muzzle, of setting on and urging the said dog to attack the complainant, and also of assault. Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson & Payne) appeared for Mr. Bodger; Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs Manisty and Fletcher), for the mallee. During the proceedings Mr. Bodger was allowed to sit in Court.

Mr. Payne wished to know under what section Mr. Fletcher was proceeding with regard to the dog.

The Magistrate thought the case might all be dealt with under the Police Act.

Mr. Fletcher preferred the case, to be tried under the larger powers of the Penal Code, but would abide by his Honour's opinion. He then said—As your Honour is aware of the nature of the case, I do not think it will be necessary for me to make any remarks upon it, and I shall simply call the evidence. I would, however, draw your Honour's attention to the fact that it is a very serious charge, if proved, in the first place of keeping dogs that are dangerous and not placing them under proper control; and in the second place of inciting dogs to bite persons. The latter, I think, is a very serious offence, and one that should be dealt with accordingly. I do not know whether this (to ordinary eyes) unpretending bungalow on Malabar Hill of Mr. Bodger's is in fact like that of the Brigand Chief who appears in the public newspapers and therefore requires to be guarded by ferocious dogs; but whether that is so or not, I presume there is no reason for any person keeping ferocious dogs not properly chained or muzzled. In any case, the defendant has no right whatever to set them on to people, as I shall prove he did, not only in this case but in another. I believe, from the letter which was written to-day by the defendant to Mr. Douglas, in whose employ the mallee was, that Mr. Bodger intends to rely upon the statement that the dog is not a ferocious dog because it plays with his children without biting them. But that is no ground for concluding that a dog is not ferocious. It may be very ferocious with strangers although it is quiet with children that it knows. Moreover, it is very often the case that dogs are quiet with Europeans and have a dislike to natives.

Luximon Rama was called as first witness, but before he was examined,

Mr. Payne, said—I know, your Honour, that it is not quite regular for me to address the Court at this stage, but I must say that I think those who are instructing Mr. Fletcher are labouring under some misunderstanding in this matter. This case, if gone into, will take up a great deal of time because I have a host of witnesses to prove on behalf of my client that the dog is perfectly quiet; but Mr. Bodger desires me to say that he emphatically denies having set his dog on any person. Unfortunately the man is bitten, but Mr. Bodger would never be guilty of setting the dog at him, and unless this case is to be pursued with vindictiveness, against my client I think——

Mr. Fletcher objected to the use of the word "vindictiveness" as an improper expression.

Mr. Payne retorted that Mr. Fletcher was guilty of using an improper expression himself by alluding to the "Brigand Chief." (Laughter.)

His Honour—I think that no European gentleman would do such a thing as set a dog upon a poor ill-clad native, and I think this case might be settled by some terms being come to as regards the disposal of the dog. This was not the first person, according Mr. Fletcher, that had been bitten by the dog——

Mr. Payne—We deny that.

His Honour—At any rate one person has been bitten by it, and as the mallee is a servant of Mr. Douglas, and will require to go frequently along the same road where he was bitten, it is very probable that the dog will bite him again.

Mr. Payne—I am instructed that such a thing is quite unlikely to occur. Your Honour knows as well as I do that when a person walks past a gate dogs are pretty sure to trot out and bark at you. I am instructed that Mr. Bodger has had this dog six years, and if it had been in the habit of biting people you would have heard of it earlier than this. The dog is a very old favourite, Sir. As far as this man is concerned Mr. Bodger regrets that he should have been bitten, and if any compensation will do he shall be happy to give it. I am instructed, however, that this dog did not bite without provocation, as the man threw stones at it.

His Honour—I take the question to be, what is to be done with the dog?

Mr. Fletcher—That is undoubtedly the question.

The Magistrate—Is Mr. Bodger willing to give the dog to some friend to keep it at a distance?

Mr. Payne—With great submission to your Honour I would say it is rather hard to ask this when you come to consider the circumstance that this dog has been a long time with Mr. Bodger and has played with his children.

The Magistrate—But this dog has bitten one of Mr Douglas' servants, and it is probable he will do so again.

Mr. Payne—Not if this man does not annoy him.

Mr. Fletcher wanted to know whether Mr. Bodger was willing to be bound over to keep the peace regarding this dog.

Mr. Payne—Oh, oh!

The Magistrate—I cannot see that any terms can be come to unless something is done with the dog.

Mr. Payne—I do not think that you can in reason ask Mr. Bodger to part with the dog.

His Honour—I do not ask him to do so. I merely ask if he is willing. I have not myself seen this dog, but I am informed it is a bull dog.

Mr. Payne—Your Honour, I am instructed it is not a bull dog.

His Honour—If dogs like it run after natives, you know that the first thing a native does is to lift up a stone just as he would to a common pie; but whereas the pie would retreat this dog would fly at him.

Mr. Fletcher—We should like Mr. Bodger to undertake that his dog shall be muzzled and kept under control. I am informed that subsequently to this man being assaulted, and after a summons in the matter had been taken, this dog rushed out of Mr. Bodger's compound at Mr. Douglas as he was passing. I do not know whether it was aware that a summons had been taken out against its master. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bodger—I must keep dogs to bark at people as my bungalow is very lonely.

His Honour—What compensation would you propose, Mr. Fletcher?

Mr. Fletcher—Five rupees a bite. There is no doubt that this man was seriously hurt by these two dogs.

His Honour—I have only heard of one.

Mr. Fletcher—But Mr. Bodger has two, although only one is spoken of. I would insist, your Honour, that if we come to terms with Mr. Bodger without going into this case, it will be only upon his undertaking to keep this dog from assaulting people.

Mr. Payne—I think it may be taken for granted that Mr Bodger would not like to see such a case as this occur again.

His Honour—I think fifteen rupees will be sufficient compensation to the native, and I shall understand that Mr. Bodger will take the greatest care to see that his dogs do not injure any other persons.

Mr. Fletcher withdrew the charge upon these terms, and Mr. Bodger drew out the fifteen rupees from his pocket and gave them to the injured mallee, whereupon the great Malabar Hill dog case terminated.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Parker and three servants, and six deck passengers.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, Simpson, from Bombay for Havre, put into Algoa Bay June 6, having experienced a heavy NW gale, June 1, in lat. 33 32 S, long. 24 22 E, during which she had the mainmast-head wrung, and was compelled to heave overboard a portion of cargo, sails, spars, &c. She had six feet water in the hold, but in port made very little water. Four men were injured during the gale.

THE P. and O. COMPANY'S s. s. ORISSA, 1,119 tons Captain W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English Mail, passengers and the following cargo:—1,800 packages merchandise, 4 packages baggage, 39 packages unknown, 3 cases muslin, 2 cases hosiery, 64 bales yarn, 1 case brush, 2 cases towels, 1 box clothing, 1 cask wine, 12 packages specie, 2 boxes pearls and specie, 423 packages cottons, and 12 packages transhipment cargo.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S s. s. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain G. Coboara, will sail to-day for Genoa &c., with the following passengers:—For Alexandria—Mr. Henry Harris. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Simson and a lady. For Marseilles—Mr. Birr and Mr. E. L. N. Courtes. For Naples—Mr. Thomasin. For Genoa—Captain and Mrs. Fox and Mr. R. Tallow. For Aden—Mr. P. de Souza. She will carry the following cargo:—314 sbales cotton 4,891 cwts. other seed for Genoa; 669 bales cotton and 54 bales wool for Liverpool; 100 bales cotton and 303¾ cwts. coffee for Trieste; 80 bales cotton, 15 bales wool and 215½ cwts, other seed, for Marseilles.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H.	M.	Height. IN.	FT.	July—August.	LOW WATER. Time. H.	M.	Height. IN.	FT.
4	10 m	2	4	Friday 1	9	57 m	1	8
4	1 a	2	10		10	54 a	3	9
5	15 m	2	6	Saturday 2	9	52 m	1	0
4	44 a	2	1		11	44 a	4	0
6	38 m	2	10	Sunday 3	......		......	
5	41 a	1	8		0	8 a	0	4
7	57 m	3	5	Monday......... 4	0	44 m	4	8
7	0 a	1	8		1	33 a	0	3
9	9 m	4	4	Tuesday......... 5	1	51 m	5	5
8	16 a	2	2		2	56 a	0	9
9	59 m	5	7	Wednesday ... 6	2	53 m	6	5
9	[illegible] a	3	2		3	56 a	1	9
10	44 m	6	5	Thursday 31	3	52 m	7	4
10	21 a	4	2		4	43 a	2	10

Moon—First Quarter, 1st, 7h. 19m., P.M.

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THE DISPUTE REGARDING LAND NEAR THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

On Tuesday last, after the disposal of the rule nisi in the suit Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others v. Coorjee Pragjee and others, Mr. Anstey, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to accelerate the hearing of the suit. His Lordship said he would consider the application and give his decision on Thursday.

Yesterday, on taking his seat, his Lordship said he had considered the matter, and he thought there were reasons for advancing the suit. The case was of considerable importance to a very large section of the community. One witness, Narayen Bickoo, was of a very advanced age (ninety-three years), and it was important to secure his evidence. The month of October was approaching, and it was possible a man of his age might not survive it. In a case heard before his Lordship, the judgment in which he was now working up, one of the parties died in the month of October at the age of eighty-two. There were sufficient reasons, his Lordship thought, for advancing the case; and he would have it fixed for any day which the parties might agree to.

Mr. Lang, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that since the application was made his clients, after consulting, thought that they would not be able to go to a hearing for some time, as there were a series of documents of thirty years to translate.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Will not your clients be ready in two months?

Mr. Lang said he did not think they would. The translation of documents of thirty years would take a long time in Mr. Flynn's office; and he therefore suggested the case should be allowed to take its turn on the board; and probably his Lordship might hear it on his return to Bombay.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he should like to hear what the other side in the case had to say.

Mr. Lang said there were a number of books to be searched in the Collector's office, and that would take some time in addition to the translations.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You might have thought of that before your learned leader applied to me to advance the case.

Mr. Lang—We have thought of that since.

The Advocate-General, for the defendants, said he thought the case must take its turn. His clients could not have the plaintiffs springing a mine upon them and sending them a heap of translations a week before the hearing, should it be accelerated.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Well, then, the case must take its turn.

HIGH COURT.—1st August.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

696-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhowan Ramjee v Ally Ebrahim—Tyabjee and Sayani (part heard).

—— Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Jamsetjee Rutnagur v In re Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnagur and another, an insolvent—Manisty and Fletcher.

532-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Bai Ambawoo widow v Lulloobhoy Hurgovindas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydnia v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin v Cassee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne (Part heard)

745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cassee Naiquin v Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen (Part heard).

188-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Manocklall Gungadass v Laldass Ramdass and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass (Settled.)

389-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mathew Benjamin Cohen v Her Majesty's Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Peile. (To be referred to arbitration.)

4-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v RustomjeeHormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

223-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luxmibai widow and another—Chalk and Turner.

531-72—G J Mody—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch—Shapurjee and Thacurdas and Hearn Cleveland and Peile.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following Season reports for the week ending the 23rd instant are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday:—

Kurrachee.—The river on 21st instant was 13 feet 10 inches, lower than last year by three feet. Caterpillars have disappeared. Locusts again in eastern portion of Dadu Taluka. Rice 7·46, wheat 11·19 seers.

Hyderabad.—River rising slowly. Slight rain-fall in southern talukas. Prospects of cultivation not yet good. Rice cultivation slightly injured by insects.

Shikarpore.—Few drops of rain on night of 21st instant. Crops suffering in many places for want of water. Nights continue cool. Strong breeze from south-west on night of 22nd instant. No sickness.

Upper Sind Frontier.—River rising. Rain to the west. Several deaths from heat.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 21 cents; more wanted, particularly for rice. Public health good.

Kaira.—Rain 18 cents, more required for rice. Weather and public health good. Bajree 14·9, rice 8·2 seers.

Surat.—Rain 43 cents. Weather, crops, and public health good. Wheat 13½.

Broach.—Rain 12 cents. Public health and crops good. Bajree 16½ seers.

Khandeish.—Cotton crops promising. Injury to bajree crops from insects continues. Bajree 19 seers.

Nassick.—Rain 37 cents, more wanted. Sowing progressing. Crops fair, except in Malligaum, Baglan, and Nipiar. Public health good.

Tanna.—Rain 4 inches 68 cents, a seasonable fall for crops. Weather good. Rice 8 to 13, dall 7 to 9, wheat 9 to 12, and bajree 14 to 15 seers.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 21st instant). Rain 1 inch 35 cents. Transplantation of the first crops, viz., rice, nagli, and warhi almost finished, and these crops are in good condition. Rice 13·09 seers at Alibaug.

Poona.—Rain 55 cents; crops suffering for want of it in Seroor, Bheemthurry, and Indapore Talukas. Rain-fall generally good in remaining five talukas. Weather and public health good. Bajree 16·42 seers.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 10 cents, much wanted. Weather good. Sowing progressing. Bajree 22·4 seers.

Sholapore.—Rain much wanted. Fever in Kurmala. Jowaree 26·13 seers.

Sattara.—Rain 3 inches 49 cents, sufficient throughout the district. Fever in Sattara, Jaoli, and Koregaum Talukas. Bajree 18 seers.

Belgaum.—Rain 3 inches; want of rain and consequent scarcity even of drinking water. Young crops yet healthy. Public health good. Dengue in some villages of Sumpgaum.

Dharwar.—Rain-fall insufficient, especially in Goolgood and Nugood. Sowing in most parts delayed. Prospect of heavy rain.

Canara.—Rain-fall favourable. Crops satisfactory. Fever slightly prevalent in some villages.

Rajkote.—Rain 4 cents. Crops good. Bajree 20·46 seers.

Wudwan.—Weather cloudy. Early crops want rain. Cotton sowing progressing. Public health in Jhalawar and Bhownugur districts good.

Baroda.—Rain 29 cents. Crops healthy. Bajree 13 seer. Public health good.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT ON AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL SALE.

On Tuesday Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered the following judgment in suit No. 552 of 1871.

Plaintiff Murharjee Punja, *versus* Defendant Damodhar Mudhowjee—claim Rs. 4,978-10-5.

In this suit the plaintiff Murharjee Punja claims to recover from the defendant Damodhar Madhowjee Rs. 4,978-10-5 on the grounds that the defendant on the 5th August 1868 sold to the plaintiff for Rupees 5,100 a plot of ground on the esplanade (No 8), which the defendant held on agreement for lease from Government, professing that he the said defendant had fulfilled all the conditions on which the land was held from Government, and that he could and did convey to the plaintiff a good and valid title to the ground—that defendant had not in fact fulfilled the conditions under which the ground was at the time of the sale to plaintiff held from Government, inasmuch as he had not executed the agreement whereby the period of 3 years for building on the ground specified in the original agreement for lease had been extended for a further period of two years, and inasmuch as he had not fenced in the ground—that in consequence of the non-fulfilment of these conditions by plaintiff, Government resumed the ground and cancelled the original agreement for lease; and that in order to obtain a renewal of the agreement for lease plaintiff had to pay to Government a fine of Rupees 3,000.

The plaintiff therefore claimed to recover from defendant Rs. 3,000 being the amount which he had to pay to Government and Rs. 1,078-10-5 as interest on his purchase money during the time that he was kept out of the property (that is, the time that elapsed between the forfeiture and renewal by Government of the agreement for lease), and Rs. 700 paid by plaintiff to Messrs. Scott, Maclelland & Co. for plans of a building to be erected on the ground, which were rejected by the Government Engineer; and Rs. 200 paid by plaintiff to the Government Solicitor in order to complete his title to the ground, making a total of Rs. 4978,10-5.

The defence of Damodhar Madhowjee was, that on the 1st June 1868, the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant to sell the plot of ground in the plaint mentioned under a Gujarati paper, wherein it was expressly stipulated that the plaintiff was to take such title as the defendant possessed; that the defendant believed the English deed of assignment on which plaintiff sued to be drawn up in the same terms; but at the time he purchased the property the plaintiff was well aware that the property was liable to resumption by Government; that defendant had not signed any agreement or done anything to procure the extension of time which Government had in the form of correspondence consented to grant; and that therefore the plaintiff's claim could not be allowed.

The issues raised by the defendant were:—1. Whether at the execution of the indenture of the 19th February 1868, the premises therein comprised and the lease intended to be granted by Government had become forfeited to, and liable to, resumption by Government.

2. Whether the Gujerati agreement, dated 1st June 1868, referred to in para 4 of the written statement, was made between the plaintiff and defendant.

3. Whether at the time of the execution of the agreement, dated 1st June 1868, aforesaid, the plaintiff was or was not aware that the premises comprised in the said agreement were liable to forfeiture to, or resumption by, Government.

4. Whether before the date of the said agreement of 1st June 1868 the plaintiff had or had not been informed by the defendant of the correspondence which had passed between the defendant and the Government Engineer with reference to the land in the plaint described.

5. Whether the covenant in the indenture, dated 5th August 1868, in the plaint sued on was introduced in the said indenture without the knowledge of the defendant and in fraud of the defendant.

6. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to rely on such covenant as against the defendant.

7. Whether the land in the indenture dated the 5th August 1868 specified was resumed by Government owing to the defaults of the plaintiff or the default of the defendant.

8. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant Rs. 4,978-10-5, or any and what part thereof.

I find on the first five issues in the affirmative, and for defendant. On the sixth issue I find in the negative and for defendant. On the seventh issue I find for the defendant that the plot No. 8 was resumed by Government owing to the defaults of the plaintiff; on the eighth issue I find in the negative and for the defendant.

The trial of this case has occupied several days; but I shall endeavour to compress the remarks with which I shall dispose of it into a comparatively small space; for it appears to me that the material facts which I have to consider are very simple and few.

Lot No. 8 on the Esplanade was sold by auction by Government on the 26th August 1861 on a building lease for 999 years. The lot was purchased by Pestonjee Kharshedjee Shroff, and to him the agreement for lease marked A, was granted on the 5th Septemer 1861. Clause 10 of this agreement binds the purchaser to complete building on the ground within three years; that is, by 26th August 1867. By the document C., Pestonjee Kharshedjee Shroff, on the 13th June 1865, assigned his interest in lot No. 8 to Kandas Narondas, and by document D. the same property was assigned on the 19th February 1868 by Kandas Narandas and the Trustees of Premchund Raichund to defendant. Defendant was recognized by Government as the purchaser of the lease; but at the time defendant purchased the three years within which buildings were to be erected had expired without any buildings being erected, and no formal extension of time had been granted by Government. On the 26th August 1867 the date on which the three years expired—the defendant wrote to the Architectural Engineer (letter No. 5) asking for an extension of two years—that is to 26th August 1869—for the erection of buildings, and the sanction of Government to this being conceded was communicated to defendant on the 4th October 1867 (vide Engineer's letter No. 6 of that date), provided that defendant executed a new agreement with Government containing six conditions.

No new agreement was in fact executed until the 26th June 1869. On that date the agreement B. was executed on behalf of Government granting an extension of two years; but B. was retained in the Government Solicitor's office until the 1st February 1872, when it was delivered to the plaintiff, on his paying the Government Solicitor's bill of costs (receipt marked S.) Long before the 1st February 1872, the defendant had sold the property to plaintiff, and plaintiff had filed the present action. On the 11th December 1867, the defendant sent in plans for a dwelling house to the Architectural Engineer (vide letter No. 7), and on the 17th and 23rd December 1867, be applied (letters Nos. 8 and 9) to be allowed to exchange lot No. 8 for another lot at the further end of the esplanade, as that locality would be more suitable for the habitation of a Hindoo.

On the 21st April 1868 Col. Fuller, on behalf of Government wrote (letter No 10) refusing an exchange of lots and rejecting the plans submitted for approval by defendant. Upon this defendant tried to sell the lot 8, and employed Damodhur Hirjee for this purpose. Negotiations between Damodhur Hirjee and the witness Narsu Dhurmajee having failed, at last plaintiff agreed to buy the lot for Rs. 5,100. The conditions of sale agreed upon between plaintiff and defendant were embodied in a Gujerati document (called in these proceedings a bargain paper), and its counterpart executed on 1st June 1868 (exhibits Nos. 1 and 2.) The plaintiff and defendant are Bhatyas who know Guzerati; but may be said to be ignorant of English. Under these bargain papers the plaintiff agreed to accept such title as defendant could give, and defendant was not required to do anything in order to perfect the title. Having thus made their bargain in their own language, the parties agreed to have the assignment drawn out in the English language by a professional man, and for this purpose Mr. Abraham, then a Solicitor of this Court, was employed. Mr. Abraham drew up, and the defendant signed the formal deed of assignment marked E., and dated 5th August 1868. This assignment E. is very different from the bargain papers, and contains the usual covenants in an English conveyance as to title and quiet enjoyment of the property assigned. If defendant signed this assignment E. with a full knowledge of its contents, then plaintiff is entitled to succeed in this suit; but if defendant signed the assignment under the belief that it purported to convey no more than the parties had embodied in the Gujarati bargain paper, then it is clear that the plaintiff cannot succeed.

It is not necessary that I should do more than sketch shortly what took place after the execution of the assignment E. No new agreement with Government having been executed, and none of the conditions on which an extension of two years was sanctioned by Government having been fulfilled, by either party to this suit, the lot No. 8 was resumed by Government. It was afterward re-granted to plaintiff on payment of a penalty of Rs. 3,000. Plaintiff seeks to recover from defendant this sum and interest on his purchase money from the time that elapsed between the resumption of the ground and its being re-granted by Government. His right to recover these items will depend on the view I take of the circumstances under which the assignment E. was executed, and of the responsibility of the defendant for the lapsing of the ground. Plaintiff in the statement attached to his plaint further claims of Rs. 700 being the amount which he paid to Messrs. Scott, Maclelland & Co., for the plans which he submitted and which were rejected by Government; but by his own evidence he is not entitled to this item, for he admitted that he abandoned these plans and had fresh ones prepared, because the first ones would require the outlay of more money than he was willing to spend. Plaintiff's right to recover the Rs. 200 which he paid to the Government Solicitor will depend on the same considerations as those which must determine his right to recover the amount of penalty which he paid to Government.

Going back now to the assignment E, I am very strongly of opinion that the defendant is not responsible for the covenant as to assurance of title therein contained, and that such covenant was inserted in the deed without his being aware of it. I arrive at this conclusion both from a consideration of the direct oral testimony on this point and also from a consideration of the collateral facts proved in the case. It is proved beyond doubt that the plaintiff paid Damodhur Hirjee a much larger price for a smaller piece of ground in a less desirable situation, viz, in lot No 3. The only explanation of this fact that has been offered, or that apparently can be offered, is the one offered by Damodhur Hirjee; that the seller did agree to get an extension of the period for building formally given by Government, and did agree to give a warranty as to title; and that in fulfilment of this condition a large portion of the purchase money was withheld, and the execution of the formal deed of assignment was postponed until Damodhur Hirjee had obtained the extension of time specified in the agreement No. 11, dated 29th April 1868. Again, both from the original deeds made over to him, and also from the knowledge which he had acquired in purchasing a portion of lot No 3, the plaintiff cannot but have been aware, that if he depended for his title on acts to be done by defendant and did not trust to the benevolence of Government or the carelessness of its officers, it was essential for his own security that he should press defendant to obtain an extension of the lease. But he does not appear to have put any pressure whatever on defendant until it was too late for defendant to do anything. The truth is, I believe, as was stated in evidence. Plaintiff was careless and dilatory, trusting that Government would not resume the ground, provided he commenced building at some time or other. It never entered his head that time was in any way an essential part of the contract with Government to build. The oral evidence in the case leads me to the same conclusion. On the one side are the plaintiff and Madhowrao Purshotum, Mr. Abraham's clerk, and on the other are defendant and Damodhur Hirjee. The former say that the terms of the assignment E. were explained to the defendant by Madhowrao Purshotum, while the latter deny this altogether, and say that the deed was neither read over nor explained to defendant, and that on receiving an assurance from Madhowrao that the deed was drawn up in the terms of the Gujerati bargain paper, the defendant signed it. I have no doubt whatever that Madhowrao did not explain the deed to defendant, and that moreover he was not competent to have done so if he had been asked to do so. I have no doubt in my own mind that the story told by defendant and Damodhur Hirjee is substantially true. It was not shaken in any way by a long and rigid cross-examination, and it is this: defendant employed no attorney, but gave his deeds over to plaintiff (by the hands of Damodhur Hirjee). Mr. Abraham did not know Gujerati and could make nothing of the Gujerati bargain paper. Having got the names of the parties to the proposed deed from the plaintiff, and finding the particulars of the property in the deeds A. C. and D. which were left with him for the purpose, Mr. Abraham just took down his conveyancing forms from his shelf and drafted an ordinary conveyance containing the usual covenants. He certainly did this in respect of the portion of lot No. 3 which Damodhur Hirjee conveyed to plaintiff, and in respect of which plaintiff took good care not to part with his purchase money until he was assured of his title being secure. What more probable than that Mr. Abraham would adopt the same form in drawing up the assignment for defendant to plaintiff.

The decree of the Court will there fore be for the defendant with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Bangalore Amateur Dramatic society have made their first appearance in "Caste" with great success.

The Disturbance at the Calcutta Medical College.—A chowkeedar who was wounded in the riot at the abovenamed college has died in hospital.

A Complimentary Address.—The native community of Howrah has presented Dr. Elliot, the Civil Surgeon of the district, with a complimentary address on the eve of his departure to another station.

Bitten by a Horse.—A syce in the employ of a native at Manickgunge was bridling a horse, when the animal caught him by the right fore-arm, crushing both bones and severely lacerating the limb. Instead of being sent into Dacca for surgical aid, a hakeem was put in charge. The result is that two months after receiving the injury, the unfortunate man has been admitted to the Hospital, with a limb, the condition of which will tax to the utmost the powers of conservative surgery.—*Bengal Times.*

Fall of a Punkah.—We learn that on Sunday evening last one of the cotton ropes suspending the small punkah over the pulpit in Tucker's Chapel, Black Town, gave way, and the punkah fell with some force on the pulpit. The Rev. E. H. DuBois, who was the officiating clergyman that night, was fortunately engaged at the reading desk at the time, otherwise he might have sustained serious injury. At the North Black Town Church, on Sunday evening last, a shade burst but caused no injury.—*Athenæum & Daily News.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 11.)

The Duke of Richmond has given notice of his intention on July 21 of proposing a motion with regard to the state of the army. The bill for the Prevention of Frauds has been withdrawn. The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Slave Trade (East African Courts) Consolidation Bill, and the Canadian Loan Guarantee Bill, have been read a second time. On the motion of Lord Cairns a return has been ordered of the amount of all movable property of enemies or insurgents in the territories of Oude or Kirwee since 1857. His lordship has also given notice that he intends to oppose the passing of the Judicature Bill, on the ground that the withdrawal of the right of appeal to the Lords from the Scotch and Irish Courts is a breach of the privilege of the Lords. Mr. Gladstone last night explained in the Commons how Government intended to meet this difficulty, but it is generally expected that if the opposition is persisted in the bill with not be carried.

In the Commons, the Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature have progressed up to Clause 75. Mr. Fawcett has given notice that on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair before the statement on the Indian Budget is made, he will move that in the opinion of the House the present constitution of India fails to secure the efficient and economical administration of the finances of India, that the House views with apprehension the state of local taxation in India, and is of opinion that its financial position must be considered unsatisfactory while the income-tax forms a portion of its financial resources. A motion to increase the salaries of the Irish civil servants has been carried against the Government by a majority of 13, and has resulted in the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the subject. A motion by Mr. H. Richard in favour of international arbitration has also been carried against the Government by a majority of 10 votes.

The French Government has given notice of an early renewal of commercial negotiations with the English Government. A duel has taken place on the Luxembourg territory between M. Paul de Cassagnac, the Bonapartist, and M. Ranc, the Communist. Both combatants were slightly wounded in the affray.

The new Ministry in Spain are about to propose that a President of the Republic shall be elected every four years, and not be eligible for re-election. The deficit of 22 millions sterling is to be met by a sale of national property to that amount. The party of the Left have issued a manifesto in which they state that their withdrawal from public affairs is only temporary. The Carlists are blockading the town of Vich, in Catalonia. The railway authorities have paid the insurgents a heavy sum of money to prevent further interference from their armed bands. The new Government has issued a manifesto to the nation, in which they appeal to their patriotism to assist them in crushing the rebellion.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed in which Signor Minghetti holds the presidency. The health of the Pope has so much improved that His Holiness is now able to walk with a stick. A few cases of cholera have occurred in Venice.

Details of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition have been received, bringing information of his movements down to June 29.

Particulars of the capture of Khiva and the surrender of the Khan have arrived. General Kaufmann has placed a guard of honour at the service of his royal captive.

The Shah of Persia has visited Versailles, and been publicly feted by the French authorities.

The convention between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, for continuing the system of telegraphic communication, between Europe and India through Persia, has been presented to Parliament.

A private meeting has been held at the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, to consider the proposal of establishing a railway in China.

The appeal of Soorjemoney Doyee *v.* Sudanund Mohapatta has been allowed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, both parties paying their own costs.

At a meeting held yesterday of the Imperial Bank of India, China, and Japan (Limited), a resolution was passed approving the petition recently presented to wind up the company, and naming Messrs. Unwick, Courtenay, and Dr. Paton as fit and proper persons to a as to liquidators.

The hearing of the Tichborne trial has been adjourned till July 21. Two witnesses, who have arrived this week from Australia, both positively swear the defendant is Arthur Orton.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and John Fleming, Esq., of Bombay, have been examined during the past week before the Select Committee of Indian Finance.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

Obituary of the Week.—Lieut.-Col. F. V. R. Jervis, Bo. S.C.; Col. G. W. Stokes, Ben. Ret.; W. T. Paleologus, Staff Surgeon, Indian Army; the Hon. Mrs. Bassett; C. T. Bayley, C.B., late Governor of Bahama; T. S. Clarke, Esq., J.P. for Surrey; W. W. P. Clay, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Nott's; W. R. Hepburn, Esq., D.L. for Kincardineshire; R. Macneil, Esq., of the Oriental Bank.

THE SECOND CITY IN THE EMPIRE.

The *Pall Mall Budget* says—The Lord Provost of Glasgow was eager to magnify his office by impressing on the Shah the greatness of the city over whose destinies he presides. But he was scarcely entitled to represent Glasgow as "the second city in the Empire," yielding precedence only to London. Tested by the figures of the census such is not the case. The population of Glasgow is 477,000, while that of Liverpool is 493,000, and Manchester and Salford taken together—and they are not more divided by the river that runs between them than the north and south sides of Glasgow are by the Clyde—count no fewer than 509,000 inhabitants. Instead of being second, therefore, Glasgow, on the population test, is fourth, which sounds much less magnificent. Glasgow shipping and mercantile enterprise are, no doubt, considerable; but it will not be seriously argued that they quite throw Liverpool and Manchester into the shade. It may be urged on behalf of Glasgow that she has a large outlying population in addition to that contained within the limits of the city. No doubt she has. Her suburbs are the homes of thousands, and Lord Brougham's depreciatory remark—which Paisley people have never forgiven—that that town was a suburb of Glasgow, has more in its favour now than when it was uttered. It would be difficult to say where the line should be drawn, as on the same principle Glasgow may be said to have stretched out indefinitely along the shores of the Frith of Clyde. But Manchester and Liverpool have their suburbs and their outlying populations too. [What about poor Bombay's claims?]

An enterprising Edinburgh tradesman once advertised his goods in the following terms:—

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce has aften led,
If you want a graceful head,
Gang to Box the hatter."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs, in common colds, and influenza. The Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which too many are seriously and permanently afflicated in most countries.

MATERIAL PROSPERITY IN IRELAND.

In spite of political agitation, Ireland has given since the famine, and still gives, many signs of increasing material prosperity. Up to 1854 there were in all 44,207 miles of public roads; between that year and the termination of the last 2,725 miles of new roads were made; hence there is at present a road mileage of 46,932. The total outlay upon this extent last year was £614,844, equivalent to an average expenditure of £13 2s per mile. This, however, is inclusive of the cost of 193½ miles of new roads made in 1872, and which cost, amounting to £85,038, shows the average expenditure to have been £440 per mile. The items of this new outlay are given as—"new roads," £23,783; "Cutting Hills," &c, £18,149; and "bridges, gullets," &c., £43,106. Throwing aside this new cost, it appears that the roads of Ireland were kept in repair at an expense of £11 6s. per mile. We observe, however, that the cost of superintendence is excluded from the disbursements, of which we have just spoken. These professional services were defrayed by £30,591, or 4·9 per cent on the total outlay. This, added to the general outlay, brings the cost of the Irish public roads for the year up to £645,435. The professional road staff consists of forty-three surveyors and 143 assistant surveyors. In several districts there are by-roads maintained at the public expense, but which are not counted in the mileage mentioned above. Thus in Monaghan county there are "240 miles of by-roads adopted by the county" not accounted for in the return, and in Roscommon county 400 miles.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

The editor of the *Utah Mining Journal* calls one of the church dignitaries an "old ecclesiastical pelican."

The Shah has brought away from Trentham some stags, which he intends to have conveyed to Teheran for the purpose of improving the breed of deer in Persia.

A handsome silver tea and coffee service and a magnificent salver, with a suitable inscription, have been privately presented to Mr. Thoms, formerly editor of *Notes and Queries.*

A Detroit German thus expresses his opinion of buffalo-meat, now very plentiful in the markets of that city:—"I shall not puy dot meat vot ish bison. Nein. Ven I kills myself I puys streechnine and pe done mit it."

An American paper, in noticing a new steam-boat, says—"When loaded, she will draw less than a foot of water. In case the river becomes perfectly dry, she will run on a heavy dew, or by the aid of a wet sponge secured on her bottom."

A writer in the *Temps*, discussing the origin of the word Shah, says—"A last remark which I dedicate to chess-players. Do they know the origin of the word 'checkmate'? It is a literal translation of the Arabic *Es-cheikh imat*: The sheik (king) is dying.

NOTICES.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
[MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,
Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of
MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace .... 15s. 0d. per yard.
1¾ inch ,, ,, ... 12s. 0d. ,,
1½ inch ,, ,, ... 10s. 9d. ,,
1¼ inch ,, ,, ... 8s. 6d. ,,
1 inch ,, ,, ... 7s. 0d. ,,
¾ inch ,, ,, ... 6s. 0d. ,,
½ inch ,, ,, ... 4s. 6d. ,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.
63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.
5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges. Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.
The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.
The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.
Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.
MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE,
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.
26th July 1873.
Bills at 6 Months' Sight .... 1s. 10 3/4d.
,, 3 ,, ... 1s. 10 1/2d.
,, on Demand.................. 1s. 10 5/16d.
The 8th August being COCOANUT HOLIDAY, applications for Drafts for despatch by Mail leaving that day must be sent in before noon on 7th idem.
Bombay, 31st July, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ percent. per annum. } For amounts above
,, 14 ,, ,, ...2¾ ,, ,, } Rs. 500 and not ex-
,, 21 ,, ,, ...3 ,, ,, } ceeding Rs. One Lac.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden
Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPER, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,766-11-16
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... £917,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,
Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.
Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
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GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.
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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.
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Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.
To the Proprietors of
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30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

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20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	69	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

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